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TEPLOV COMMENTS ON JANUARY SHULTZ-GROMYKO TALKS

LD110315 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Observer Vladimir Teplov commentary]

[Text] Early next month the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz should meet in Geneva to work out a common approach to the subject and (?aims) of new Soviet-American talks on the entire complex of matters pertaining to nuclear and space weapons.

The time for such negotiations has ripened long ago. It is obvious that the piling up of nuclear warheads and means of their delivery does not serve to strengthen anyone's security. Already now the sides have enough weapons to destroy each other many times over, and further modernization of armaments can make control over them impossible. In short, the race in nuclear weapons, set up by the United States' program of rearmament, increases the danger of nuclear war. The time has come when measures more urgent than ever before are needed to stop it.

This is the reason why the initiative of the Soviet leader concerning new talks is so important. Washington has accepted this proposal, and the two countries have agreed to open new talks to reach mutually acceptable agreement, which would cover the entire complex of issues related to nuclear and space weapons.

What position will the United States Administration take? During the first term of Reagan's presidency, Washington's approach to the problem of arms control was based on a striving for military superiority. The American side held this position, which, as the former State Secretary Alexander Haig said, made talks impossible.

What position will the United States take this time? The only possible basis for serious and fruitful talks on arms control is the principle of equality and equal security. It was recognition of this principle by both sides that made it possible to reach agreement on strategic arms limitation in the 70's. Incidentally, this principle is recorded in Soviet-American treaties. It is a pledge both the Soviet Union and the United States made. Is the United States ready to follow this principle at the coming talks?

Of course, the agreement by the U.S. Administration (?with) the Soviet proposal for complex negotiations does not yet give one a reason for feeling overoptimistic. Statements made by U.S. official spokesmen in favor of further deployment of new American first-strike missiles in Europe, and also in favor of military preparations in outer space, cannot but cause concern. Such statements indicate that the policy of building up military confrontation and creating a superior force is continued, which runs at variance with our searches for mutually acceptable agreements on ending the arms race.

Meanwhile, the essence of the Soviet initiative concerning new talks consists in promoting agreement on the entire complex of interrelated issues, including nonmilitarization of outer space and reductions in strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons alike.

Throughout all these directions, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko underlined, the Soviet Union is ready to look for a most radical solution which would make it possible to advance towards the complete prohibition and eventually the elimination of nuclear weapons. The future will show what position the U.S. Administration will take, and whether it is really prepared for constructive negotiations.

U.S. SCIENTISTS DENY USSR VIOLATES ARMS ACCORDS

PM100941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Refutation of Lies"]

[Text] San Francisco, 6 Dec -- The Soviet Union strictly observes the provisions of the 1974 and 1976 treaties between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which the United States signed but has so far failed to ratify.

L. Sykes, world-famous geophyscist and director of the Columbia University Geological Observatory, and G. Wiggins, researcher at Boston University, noted that they have come to this conclusion on the basis of a careful analysis of date over the last 20 years. Modern national monitoring facilities, the scientists pointed out, make it possible to monitor compliance with treaties with a high degree of accuracy. There is no evidence that the Soviet Union has ever violated the provisions of these documents, they stressed.

The U.S. scientists' evidence refutes the false assertions by official Washington's representatives that the Soviet Union is allegedly violating the previously concluded accords. They show that the United States is using these groundless accusations to divert attention from its own violations of the accords.

U.S. SEEN DRAWING EUROPE INTO 'STAR WARS' PLANS

PM111028 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 48, Nov 84 pp 18-19

[Vyacheslav Boykov article: "ABM: A Variant for Europe"]

[Text] "An effective anti-missile defence will be able to substantially consolidate the Belgian people's security and protect Western Europe from the threat of Soviet missiles." Thus, like a professional travelling salesman, did Caspar Weinberger publicize the American "star wars" plans in a recent article specially written by him for the Belgian newspaper LE SOIR. After again scaring his allies with the "Soviet threat," the Pentagon boss made it clear that Washington expected of them not only moral but also material support.

Shortly afterwards a similar article by the same author appeared in the West German DIE WELT. It also contained an appeal to join the American efforts to create a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. "I cannot stress enough," Caspar Weinberger wrote, "how important West Germany's contribution to an effective deterrence is to us all. All of us in the Free World should make a determined contribution to wide-ranging technological research in order to improve deterrence and maintain peace in the long term. The strategic defence initiative can strengthen that deterrence."

Exactly what contribution to "deterrence" is the U.S. Secretary of Defence trying to get from his NATO partners? Neither LE SOIR nor DIE WELT gives a clear-cut answer to this. The author of the articles probably thinks that the allied countries' thinks that the allied countries' populations, which reacted stormily to the deployment of Eurostrategic arms, are not yet mature enough for a concrete discussion on space weapons. At the same time, however, the idea of making the West Europeans join the "strategic defence initiative," as Washington diplomatically calls its "star wars" plans, is already taking on definite forms.

The question was discussed at the last meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, held in mid-October in the Italian town of Stresa. A report was delivered by the self-same head of the Pentagon.

The contents of this secret report are not known to the press. But judging by articles in the pro-NATO bulletin NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES, the problem is being couched as follows: "If the Europeans want to be protected by a possible strategic defence system, they will doubtless have to accept certain installations at home."

But do the allies want to join in the American plans? As far as the West Europeans themselves are concerned, nobody has yet shown any interest in their opinion. As for the very idea of preparing for "star wars," polls show it is rejected by an overwhelming majority of the population.

Neither do the plans to create a large-scale ABM system, while the West Europeans take part in creating a part of its ground-based components. For this purpose about a thousand Patriot missiles intended to destroy ballistic missiles are to be deployed on their territory. Modernized Hawk missiles, already being used in anti-aircraft defences, are slated for use against cruise missiles. New-generation ground- and air-based radars are to be designed and deployed to target these anti-missile systems.

Such are the plans for drawing Western Europe into "star wars" preparations. And they are not just plans. West Germany and Holland have already signed contracts to acquire a consignment of Patriots. The Americans themselves intend to deploy similar systems in West Germany.

Washington is trying to palm off its Patriots on Belgium, too. Last December Minister of National Defence Freddy Vreven publicly stated that the country lacks the necessary money for these missiles. But the U.S. is keeping up its pressure on its ally. The AGENCE BELGA reported from Washington that a high-placed Pentagon spokesman who chose to remain anonymous had described Belgium's decision as "dangerous." He stressed that if it remained in force it would have grave consequences for the entire alliance. Alongside pressure, attempts are being made to tempt Belgium with all sorts of "benefits."

In the documents signed the Patriots are defined as anti-aircraft defence systems. This, however, does not change the essence of the matter. It is not all that important under what guise the new arms appear on European soil. The most important thing for the United States is to deploy them. And to this end work is already in progress there to transform the Patriots. It is not ruled out that once deliveries are started the allies will receive ready anti-missile complexes. Besides, the deployed systems could be modernized later on.

Fred Hoffman has been trying to "sell" his project to West European specialists. In the middle of September he spoke at a meeting of the London-based International Institute of Stragetic Studies, held in the French City of Avignon. The discussion showed, however, that the American plan still lacked support. As was stated by Professor Lawrence Freedoman of King's College, London, West European experts believe the American attempts to create an ABM system may "open up a new dimension of the arms race," undermine the basis for a peace dialogue and aggravate East-West tension.

The French magazine L'EXPRESS noted that, by consenting to the acquisition or deployment on their territory of the new American "anti-aircraft" systems, the West European countries will inadvertently find themselves drawn into a dangerous venture -- preparations for "star wars." The more so that the U.S. is clearly bent on making Europe the target for a first retaliatory strike.

While selling his idea of creating an anti-missile umbrella over Europe, Fred Hoffman did not conceal that in the event of war this umbrella would not protect the population. The plan has a different aim: to provide a cover for the launching pads of first-strike weapons, the Pershings and cruise missiles, as well as airfields, ports and other military installations. As war stressed by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, "the goal is no longer, as in 1970s-vintage missile defences, to shelter the entire civilian population." It is to ensure the survival of NATO's "capability to wage nuclear and conventional war."

MOSCOW NEWS MARKS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT ANNIVERSARY

PM071213 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 47, Nov 84 pp 5-6

[Vladlen Kuznetsov article: "Miscalculation -- A Year Since the Start of the U.S. Missile Deployment in Western Europe"]

[Text] On November 14, 1983, the first U.S. cruise missiles were airlifted from the United States to the Pentagon air base at Greenham Common. When British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine made the annoucement in the House of Commons, he was met with shouts of "Shame!" from the opposition benches.

Then came the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles to Italy and West Germany. Thus began the implementation of the Washington-dictated NATO decision of December 12, 1979, on the rearmament of the bloc. The NATO leaders ignored the opposition of the vast majority of the population in their countries to the Atlanticists' new sinister militarist venture. They also ignored the fact that the Soviet-American talks aimed at achievement of mutually acceptable agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe were going on in Geneva. The peoples of NATO countries were faced with a fait accompli and the Geneva talks were torpedoed.

This laid an indelible brand not only of shame but of rank adventurism on those who hurled the challenge to post-Helsinki Europe, those who placed in jeopardy the peaceful future of a continent that had twice experienced the horrors of world war.

What has the year since the beginning of the U.S. missile deployment brought the Europeans?

The judgements passed on this score cover a wide range. The opinion of the NATO analysts is predominantly rose-hued. It would appear that the realization of the Pentagon and NATO "Eurostrategic" programme has by and large "significantly improved the strategic situation in Western Europe." It is not only held that strategic advantages have accrued to the north Altantic bloc, the view is voiced that the anti-missile movement, though it has not petered out, is not longer a cause of particular worry for the leaders of the NATO powers. The rearmament is regarded as a long-awaited means of bringing about the long-awaited consolidation of the bloc.

Wider appraisals relating to the entire range of East-West relations are also given in roseate tones. It is alleged that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of three major European and world powers, West Germany, Italy and Britain, has not led to an "ice age" in the relations between West and East.

More, there are those who take it upon themselves to pass categorical judgements also as regards the effect of rearmament on the behavior and policy of the Soviet Union. Politicians and press commentators reputed to be experts on "Kremlin strategy" console themselves and others with the assumption that Moscow has "reconciled" itself to the missile deployment, to the "post-Pershing era," and even all but shuts its eyes to the causes of the breaking-off of the Geneva dialogue. They maintain that sooner or later they will "return Moscow to the talks" on the basis of the very same unjustifiable stance by means of which Washington first deliberately brought the Geneva debates to an impasse and then torpedoed them.

By and large NATO is inclined to see in the rearmament far more pluses than minuses. How do things really stand?

An "ice age" may not have set in in East-West relations, although the ice jams NATO has piled up are formidable enough. The indisputable fact, however, is that rearmament has seriously encumbered these relations.

Above all, they have been damaged politically: what has suffered is their constructive orientation which found expression mainly in joint efforts to check the arms race and in a search for ways of ensuring greater stability and security on both the bilateral and the multilateral planes. It is useless for West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to contend that "relations between West and East should not be confined to the missile issue." It is useless too for those who are continuing to deploy missiles and for those who accept them to urge the need to "rise above the missiles" on the plea that East-West relations are "wider" than the missile problem. Wider it may be, but the trouble is that those against whom the new first-strike weapons are directed, moreover without any military justification, cannot ignore the missiles as easily as those who are continuing to site them.

Why? Because the problem of security lies at the heart of East-West relations. Those who endanger the security of others can hardly count on being treated with benevolence, let alone being trusted.

The nuclear missile rearmament of NATO by no means makes for normal and smooth Soviet-American relations. This is an obvious fact. Nor does it make for the further development of the relations between West Germany and the socialist countries, which started so promisingly in the seventies. Those in Bonn who think these relations can be carried forward as if nothing had happened have been shown in recent months that this is not the case. A political price, and not a small one at that, inevitably has to be paid for encroachments on the security of others.

Have Washington and NATO achieved by means of the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles what they wanted so badly -- military superiority over the Soviet Union? No, they have not, and never will. Moscow has made this perfectly plain.

Working to ensure its own security and the security of its Warsaw Treaty partners and to prevent the military balance in Europe and the world as a whole from being upset, the Soviet Union took immediate, resolute and effective measures. These are forced, retaliatory, strictly limited measures. In other words, the response corresponds to the character and dimensions of the challenge. Such a reply is imperative, not only in order to neutralize the Pentagon-NATO rearmament programme and to safeguard the security of the socialist community, but to maintain overall global military strategic parity, which, as is generally recognized, is an important guarantee of the preservation of world peace and of international security.

Moscow cancelled the voluntary unilateral moratorium it announced in March 1982 on the deployment of the SS-20 medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union. Deployment of Soviet operational-tactical missiles of enhanced range has been started on the territories of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. An adequate counterweight has been created also in relation to U.S. territory by increasing the number of Soviet nuclear-armed submarines cruising off the U.S. coast.

What, then, have the proponents of NATO rearmament achieved? Have they gained the strategic advantage they counted on? No, their main trump card was beaten. They did not succeed in upsetting parity or placing the USSR at a disadvantage. The attempt to create a more serious threat than ever before to the security of others boomeranged.

Where the owners and recipients of the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles have succeeded is in raising the level of the military confrontation, in increasing tension and instability on the European Continent and beyond its bounds. This is in the interests of neither the East nor the West, if of course these interests are seen as consisting in what is most important -- the prevention of a new war by joint efforts, the return of international relations to the normal, safe channel of detente and mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation.

A higher and more dangerous level of military confrontation is in the interests of only those who are unwilling to lift a finger to scale down that confrontation, those opposed to agreements of any kind in the sphere of limitation of the arms race. But of these in the West there is a negligible minority.

The majority do not want the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles or other weapons to threaten peace in Europe or in any other part of the planet, to deprive Europe of all hope of reduction of military tension, to cast a sinister shadow over the prospects of the talks in Vienna, Stockholm, Geneva, or anywhere else. They do not want these weapons to poison the political atmosphere, to interfere with the productive relations that began to take shape on the continent in the heyday of detente and were given a new impulse by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in 1975.

To be reconciled to the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles is to be reconciled to the threat contained in these first-strike weapons. The anti-missile movement does not propose to show the white flag. Of course, NATO might console itself as much as it wishes with the illusion that the anti-missile movement will wane. However, NATO secretary-general Lord Carrington did display some sober thinking when he admitted that the various anti-nuclear movements of Europe had won substantial support for their fight against the deployment of the medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. And the U.S. President's national security aide Robert McFarlane had to concede that a powerful political striving for arms control was making itself felt both in the United States and abroad.

Nor has rearmament drowned out the rumblings of dissatisfaction in NATO over the fact that the super-militarization of America is steamrollering the West Europeans' hopes for at least some lessening of the burden of the arms buildup, as well as the vain attempts on the part of the bloc's West European leaders to preserve at least a semblance of independence. NATO has not become more united or more obedient to Washington. The nuclear hostages and those who have condemned them to that fate are hardly able to maintain truly correct, not to speak of harmonious, relations based on mutual confidence.

Those who hoped to pluck sweet fruits from rearmament now have to be content with its bitter fruit. Its initiators have not reaped any appreciable military-strategic or political dividends, not to speak of advantages. NATO is no more secure militarily or more stable politically, nor can it boast of being closer to a consensus on issues of nuclear strategy and relations with the East.

Bankrupt too is the favourite Washington and NATO theory that continuation of the NATO programme for the deployment of the new missiles would be what James Dobbins, a U.S. State Department top official, called a "stimulus" for the U.S.S.R. to resume the talks which, as everyone knows, were torpedoed by the architects of this very same deployment. The Soviet Union has not the slightest desire to re-enter into useless debates about Reagan's obviously unacceptable "zero option" of "interim" variant, inasmuch as the White House, State Department and Pentagon "brains trust" has come up with nothing new. It does not want to sit down again at the table of negotiations which for Washington are only a screen for U.S. militarist preparations and a means of deceiving the public.

Some in the west are trying to create the impression that the whole problem now is to "get the Russians back to the negotiating table." The real problem, however, is to clear away the obstacles the Pentagon and NATO have piled up to block the way to talks. Europe and the world do not need Washington's persistent calls for talks, the very talks the U.S. itself scuttled. What Europe and the world need is the elimination of the barriers raised by the U.S. and NATO.

However much official Washington may spew stock phrases about the desirability of talks, the main thing for NATO and its leader is the rearmament of America, the rearmament of NATO, and not agreement on disarmament.

And hence no amount of new negotiations will in themselves improve the acute situation in Europe unless Washington and NATO display honest readiness for real, practical lessening of the danger and the burden of armaments, unless they go over from words to deeds. The tension can disappear only with the removal of its causes.

MATYASH CONTRASTS WEST, EAST MISSILE POLICIES

LD102123 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

Five years have passed since the time when the United States and its partners in NATO adopted a decision aimed at achieving by any means the further escalation of armaments, above all in Europe where the line of confrontation of the two military organisations, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, is passing. This decision is to deploy in a number of West European countries 108 "Pershing-2" ballistic missiles and 464 ground-based cruise missiles with a range of up to 2,500 kilometres. The deployment of new U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries and other actions by the United States and NATO considerably heightened the threat of war. As a result of this step Europe's security lessened, not increased.

The communique of a meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states says they are in favour of determining precisely from the start the goals and tasks of the talks called upon to promote the consolidation of strategic stability, non-permission of the militarisation of outer space, lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and the whole world through the reduction of both strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons, not stopping at the scrapping of nuclear weapons.

The United States seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR in strategic armaments sphere worked out a schedule of missiles deployment. As many as 54 missiles have already been deployed in the FRG, 32 missiles in Britain, and 16 missiles in Italy. At the same time, through missile deployment in Western Europe the United States hopes to harness West European countries to its adventuristic strategy more securely, to turn Western Europe into a place d'armes of the policy of nuclear blackmail, and its population into the hostages of this policy. The U.S. ruling circles thus created a grave danger for the destinies of the peoples of Western Europe and the whole world.

The unprecedented upsurge of the anti-war movement of the peace forces takes place at the same time. All its participants are united by a profound conviction about the need of resolute measures aimed at curbing the arms race and their awareness of the prospectlessness of the foreign policy course of the USA which pursues the aim of achieving strategic superiority over the USSR. Anti-war manifestations against the arms race and the adventuristic military strategy of the present administration were held in 48 states of the USA.

The Soviet Union has now advanced a proposal to the U.S. Administration to embark on talks on the entire range of questions related to nuclear arms and space weaponry. What is meant are absolutely new talks that would comprise the question of non-militarisation of space and the questions of reducing strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear weapon systems with all of them viewed and solved in interconnection. The USSR is prepared to seek and work out the most radical solutions that would make it possible to advance toward complete banning and, in the long run, scrapping of nuclear weapons. It is now up to the U.S. Administration and its allies in the NATO bloc.

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS KULIKOV ON PACT FORCES

AU101510 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Dec 84 p 5

[Interview given by USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov to Laszlo Szabo in Budapest: "Interview With Viktor Kulikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Commander in Chief, About the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces" -- date not given, first and second paragraphs are NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Text] The Defense Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states held a session in Budapest this week. Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces, also participated in the conference.

Viktor Kulikov received our newspaper's representative, Laszlo Szabo, member of the editorial committee and head of the domestic political section, and answered his questions.

[Szabo] The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany is approaching. How are the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union preparing themselves for celebrating the anniversary?

[Kulikov] I would like to stress, first of all, that with regard to its significance, the Soviet people's victory that was achieved in the Great Patriotic War over German fascism is unprecedented in the history of mankind. This victory was a triumph of the forces of socialism and progress over the most reactionary striking force of imperialism, Hitlerite fascism, which had not only set itself the aim of annihilating the first socialist state of the world, but wanted to obtain world domination as well. For us, this victory meant an opportunity and a right to life, liberty, and a continuation of the building of a socialist society. Of course, the Soviet people were not alone in this struggle. We highly value the fact that the peoples of many countries of the world, including the United States, contributed to smashing Hitlerite Germany and we pay the tribute of profound respect to all those who fought with weapon in hand against the forces of fascism. It is a historical truth that the Soviet people contributed to the greatest extent and decisively to the annihilation of Hitlerite fascism and that, by doing so, they save the Soviet Union and other countries from being conquered and saved world civilization from barbarism.

The past decades have borne out even more splendidly and fully the world historical significance of the victory achieved by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Therefore, the 40th anniversary of the victory is commemorated -- as an all-people's holiday -- extensively and under festive circumstances in the Soviet Union and in its Armed Forces. In addition, the events to be held by the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union serve to further strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation among the fraternal armies of the countries belonging to the socialist community. Delegations of the armed forces of the fraternal socialist countries are invited to the festive commemorations and many other events that are also being staged.

The Present Lessons of the Victory

[Szabo] The world has not forgotten and cannot forget the enormous sacrifices made by the Soviet people for smashing Hitlerite fascism. In your opinion, what lessons follow from this for our generation?

[Kulikov] Yes, you are right. The Soviet people paid an expensive price for the victory. More than 20 million sons and daughters of our people sacrificed their lives at the fronts and in the fascists' captivity. The Hitlerites destroyed and plundered 1,710 cities and settlements and burned down more than 70,000 villages and hamlets.

Fully or partly, they had annihilated approximately 32,000 industrial enterprises and many thousand other important establishments. The material loss totaled 2,600 billion (prewar) rubles. Such a loss has not been suffered by any single country in any war

Therefore, I would like to particularly stress: The cardinal lesson of World War II is, not only for the Soviet people but all peoples of the world as well, that one must struggle against a war before it starts. We have all the means to induce the imperialist "hawks" to consider the will of the peoples; moreover, we also have the means to restrain their agressive aspirations. What is particularly important, the forces that can accomplish this task are at hand.

Such a force is, above all, the community of the socialist countries and our military alliance, the Warsaw Pact Organization, the 30th anniversary of the founding of which we will celebrate in May 1985. Under the circumstances of a realistic danger of a new war, the further activation of efforts and the unity and collaboration of the adherents of peace are indispensably necessary. We must pit the firm desire of the peoples of the world for peace and their joint conduct in the struggle for peace against the constantly increasing danger of war. Precisely the isolation of the peace-loving forces enabled the fascist bloc to unleash the war, occupy several European countries, and cause so much grief and suffering to the peoples of Europe. A resolute and stern rejection must be meted out to the policy of aggressions and adventures today, irrespective of the form in which they manifest themselves. The warning lesson of the last war obliges us to do so.

The Political Will of Leaders Can Guarantee World Peace

[Szabo] A danger once more threatens the world and Europe, as well as our planet as a whole. What is your opinion, as commander in chief of the joint armed forces as to what military measures elaborated and implemented by the United States and NATO constitute the greatest danger to the cause of peace?

[Kulikov] In answering questions by M. Kalb, reporter of the U.S. television company NBC in November this year, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out the problem that makes all others seem insignificant: "At isse is primarily to avert the danger of a nuclear war, the possibility of restraining the arms race so as to enable us to develop conditions in the world under which mankind would not have to be concerned about the future." The various military measures that are being implemented in the United States and NATO enhance the danger of the outbreak of a war. An arms race has never yet served the cause of peace and has not led to peace, either.

At the beginning of the eighties, new and extremely dangerous signs showed up in the military policy of NATO and mainly the United States. The European deployment of U.S. Pershing II missiles and intermediate-range cruise missiles as weapons intended for delivering a first strike, has been adopted and initiated. According to figures in the Western press, 109 such missiles have already been deployed in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy. All of them are aimed at the Soviet Union and the rest of the Warsaw Pact countries. This directly endangers the security of the countries belonging to the socialist community. At the NATO autumn exercise code-named "Autumn Forge-84," questions pertaining to the application of the aforementioned missiles against the Warsaw Pact countries were also elaborated. In this context, I would like to call attention, in connection with the exercises conducted by the United States and NATO in recent years, to the danger that it is more and more difficult to tell exercises apart from a real deployment, of armed forces for the purpose of aggression. This prompts the joint command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to take the necessary counter measures.

[Szabo] In your opinion, what are the most important factors that ensure the preservation of world peace?

[Kulikov] I would like to underscore, first of all, that the creation of lasting world peace is today most threatened by the arms race initiated by leaders of the United States and NATO, which greatly enhances international tension. Therefore, we can say that an effective assurance of peace can be guaranteed mainly by the political will of leaders of countries that is aimed at channelling the destiny of mankind to the path of detente and disarmament. The Soviet Union and the rest of the Warsaw Pact countries have proved by their proposals and practical deeds on several occasions that they are all prepared to do everything in their power for the peaceful life of mankind. Permit me to refer here to the proposal made by the Warsaw Pact member-countries to the NATO countries: They should conclude an agreement on mutually disavowing the use of military force and agree to resolve contentious international problems by peaceful means. In our opinion, such an agreement would serve to strengthen trust between the two military-political alliances and further the solution of many problems. Unfortunately, the aggressive circles of the NATO countries regard such an agreement as an obstacle to their aggressive policy aimed at obtaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

We do not regard war as unavoidable, but profess, nonetheless, that one must struggle for peace. Peace is not a gift of fate, safeguarding it is a task for mankind as a whole.

Our Defense Organization Is a Shield

[Szabo] The Warsaw Pact is our common defensive shield. We are celebrating its 30th anniversary in 1985. How would you assess the technical preparedness of the armies of the countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact and the standard of these armies' training and of the combat and professional knowledge of the commanders and conscripts?

[Kulikov] The activity over the past 30 years of the Warsaw Pact Organization convincingly proves that its establishment was a step of gigantic historic significance. The pact member-states have waged a consistent, purposeful and sometimes hard struggle for the solution of disputed international problems, detente and the safeguarding and consolidation of peace. However, they have had to deal with the continuous increase of the military strength of the NATO bloc that has threatened and threatens their security. For this reason the communist and workers parties and governments of the Warsaw Pact countries are taking appropriate steps for the development of their joint armed forces and for equipping them with the most up-to-date means of armed struggle. Throughout that time a significant part has been played by the activities of the military bodies of the Warsaw Pact Organization, the Defense Ministers' Committee and the joint command, staffs and technical body of the joint armed forces.

Today the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces are characterized by an up-to-date organizational structure. They have the latest means of combat technology and arms, their combat capability is adequate and they are in an appropriate degree of combat readiness. We are instituting regulations for further developing and perfecting them with the purpose of ensuring that they may successfully oppose an imperialist aggression.

The Commander in Chief About the Hungarian People's Army

[Szabo] Hungarian troops also belong to the units of the joint armed forces. How would you assess the standard of their training and of the preparation of their commanders and conscripts?

[Kulikov] I can say with satisfaction that the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Hungarian Government and people are unceasingly attending to the development of the Hungarian People's Army. As a result of that the standard of the technical provisions for and training of the units and higher units belonging to its numbers has substantially increased in the past few years.

The activities of the commanders and the staffs can be assessed in a positive way at every level. In 1984 the military exercises, codenamed "Danube-84", of three fraternal armies were held on the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic while the joint military exercises, code-named "Shield-84", of all the allied armies were held on the territory of Czechoslovakia. Soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army also took part in those exercises. They successfully carried out all the tasks set for them and they gave proof of a high degree of organization, coordinated activity, a mastery of the use of technical means and arms and of the ability to make use of these in a battle-type situation.

All this proves that the Hungarian People's Army is a stable and trustworthy link in the chain of the joint armed forces.

[Szabo] What were the results of the meeting of the Defense Ministers Committee, held in our capital, in which you also took part?

[Kulikov] The Defense Ministers Committee carried out its work in a comradely, friendly atmosphere. All the issues submitted to the meeting were resolved in a favorable way. These are aimed at the further strengthening of the defense capability of the allied countries.

[Szabo] Thank you for the conversation.

PRAVDA ON PONOMAREV, DELEGATION RETURN TO MOSCOW

PM101437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation's Return"]

[Text] Prague, 7 Dec -- The CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the meeting of representatives from communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties held to discuss the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA, left for home.

The delegation included V.V. Zagladin, O.V. Rakhmanin, and N.N. Chetverikov, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, and A.S. Chernyayev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Yu.A. Sklyarov, editor in chief of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA; USSR Ambassador to the CSSR V.P. Lomakin; and other officials.

The delegation was welcomed in Moscow by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; I.I. Kovalenko, V.S. Shaposhnikov, and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and other senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee.

Z. Cerny, CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

CEMA SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE MEETS

PRAVDA Reports Session

PM101515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] The 31st session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow on 6-7 December. Taking part were representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR, and also the SFRY.

The committee examined questions connected with the elaboration of the draft comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress for the CEMA countries for 15-20 years, and outlined concrete measures in the continuing organization of this work.

There was a discussion of progress in implementing the general agreements on multilateral cooperation among the CEMA countries in developing and organizing specialized production of industrial robots and in developing microprocessor technology and making wide use of that technology in the national economy.

There was an exchange of experience on questions of providing the necessary material and technical resources, scientific instruments and equipment, and means of technical organization for scientific and technical activity.

Proposals were also approved on further developing and improving cooperation in the sphere of scientific and technical information, with a view to providing informational backup for the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress for the CEMA countries and other scientific and technical cooperation programs being implemented within the CEMA framework.

Marchuk Receives Members

PM101441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Business Contacts"]

[Text] On 6 and 7 December G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received the following, who were here for a session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation: N. Todoriev, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Scientific and Technical Progress; I. Ursu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology; J. Obzina, deputy premier of the CSSR and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technological, and Investment Development; and M. Zrelec, general director of the SFRY Federal International Scientific, Educational-Cultural, and Technical Cooperation Institute.

During the talks, questions of further developing scientific and technical cooperation were discussed.

T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talks with I. Ursu.

Marchuk on Session's Results

LD110350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1038 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec (TASS) -- Questions of the further development and intensification of scientifi -technical cooperation in light of the summit-level decisions of the economic conference of CEMA member-countries were at the center of attention of the participants in the 31st sessin of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, told a TASS correspondent.

The delegations from the frateranl countries discussed the task of organizing an integrated program of scientific-technical progress for the CEMA countries at the session that took place in Moscow last week, he continued. It is not just a question of the further improvement of scientific-technical cooperation, but also forecasting those trends that the fraternal countries will encounter in the future and ways of solving possible problems.

The most important feature in developing an integrated program at the present stage is picking out those areas of science, engineering, technology, and production that will determine the development of the national economy in the coming 15-20 years. These are the introduction of electronics [elektronizatsiya]; automation, including robotization and versatile programmable automated systems [gibkiye perenalazhivayemyye avtomatizirovannyye proizvodstva]; the creation and mastery of new materials and new technologies; and acceleration of the development of atomic energy and biotechnology.

The trend of all these key problems is technological. They will determine the rates and new directions of development of future technology.

Specific directions for developing the integrated program were examined at the session. A great deal of attention was devoted to questions of implementing general accords concluded between the fraternal countries in the area of developing microprocessor technology and robotics. Many issues contained in the accords are already being implemented in a practical way and on a fairly wide scale.

The committee 's session was an essential step in the work of CEMA countries to jointly solve important scientific-technical problems, Guriy Marchuk said in conclusion.

CEMA TRANSPORT COMMISSION MEETS IN BUDAPEST

PM100928 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Diary"]

[Text] Budapest, 2 Dec -- A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Transport Sphere was held in Budapest 27 through 30 November in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and businesslike cooperation. It was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia. In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and SFRY, a Yugoslav delegation participated in the session.

The session examined tasks to ensure the implementation of measures in the transport sphere laid down in the decisions of the CEMA economic summit in Moscow and in the resolutuions of the 38th extraordinary and 39th sittings of the CEMA session.

In view of the great significance of accelerating scientific and technical progress in transport, the commission examined questions connected with elaborating proposals for including the program of cooperation in the sphere of microprocessor technology in the CEMA countries' 15-20 year comprehenisve program for scientific and technical progress. There was a discussion of measures to further improve the work of the common pool of freight cars and container shipments.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION CONVENES IN MOSCOW

LD111023 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Excerpt] In Moscow today the standing commission on foreign trade of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has convened for a session. The 10 socialist countries of Europe, Asia and America, involved in the council, are planning to considerably enhance commodity exchanges next year.

RESULTS OF MOSCOW, HAVANA CEMA SESSIONS DISCUSSED

PM071233 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 48, Nov 84 (Signed to Press 19 Nov) p 20

[O. Rybakov and I. Melnikov article: "The Horizons of Fraternal Collaboration; On the Results of the 39th CEMA Session"]

[Text] The year 1984 is drawing to a close. For socialist community countries it has been a year of major new achievements in the implementation of the socioeconomic programs drawn up by the fraternal communist and workers parties for the current 5-year period and in the development and deepening of socialist economic integration. The rate of increase of the community countries' total national income over the past 2 years was 50 percent higher than it was at the beginning of the 5-year period. And the rate of increase of per capita national income in CEMA member-countries is 160 percent above that of developed capitalist states.

The CEMA economic summit conference, held in Moscow last June, was an event of tremendous, truly historic significance. It marked the transition to a qualitatively new stage in the collaboration among the fraternal countries' economies. The conference policy documents define the long-term trends of economic cooperation and mutual assistance for the period through the end of this century and outline ways to resolve the most important national economic problems.

The recent 39th CEMA session in Havana emphasized that the consistent implementation of the strategic course that was adopted at the economic conference is of decisive importance for the further expanison of mutual economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, the fraternal countries' successful development, the strengthening of their unity and cohesion, and the consolidation of the CEMA member-countries' positions in the world.

Priority Avenues

CEMA session participants in Havana focused their attention on the examination of progress in the coordination of the CEMA member-countries' national economic plans for 1986-1990. Long-term comprehensive measures for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw materials for the period through 1990, and beyond, were adopted. The countries taking part in the session unanimously observed that the avenues and volumes of cooperation agreed in the course of the plan coordination create the prerequisites for a stable and progressive development of their economies in the coming 5-year period.

Special attention was paid to joint steps in assimilating the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the resulting increase in the productivity of social labor. It was noted at the session that in the course of the plan's coordination more than 60 multilateral agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation for the coming 5-year period and beyond were drawn up and signed. The main avenue of collaboration is the development of the production of the most modern and progressive types of technology. For this reason paramount significance is attached to the implementation of the major general agreements that have been signed on cooperation in the sphere of electronics, microprocessing equipment, and robotics.

CEMA countries' cooperation in these production sectors plays an extremely important role because the introduction of this equipment makes it possible to begin qualitatively new production processes and to drastically improve the quality of output. The program outlined in this sphere is impressive. Suffice it to say that in the new 5-year plan deliveries of electronic goods, computer equipment, and means of communication between the USSR and the European CEMA countries will account for 15 percent of the total volume of reciprocal deliveries of machine building output.

Proceeding from the significance that the CEMA countries attach to the swiftest possible assimilation of scientific and technical progress achievements, the CEMA session focused attention on the need to give special priority to cooperation in this sphere. Measures to speed up the joint elaboration of a CEMA countries' comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress in the next 15-20 years were discussed.

In the coming 5-year period, CEMA countries will take active steps to resolve complex problems in the provision of the national economy with fuel, energy, and raw materials. The level of deliveries of these types of resources, mainly from the Soviet Union to the fraternal socialist countries, has reached enormous proportions. In accordance with the decisions of the economic summit conference, measures are being drawn up to ensure the thrifty and rational utilization of energy and raw material resources and cuts in the energy-and materials-intensiveness of production. A package of measures relating to this sphere will be elaborated by the CEMA countries and included in the joint cooperation program for the period through the year 2000 which is in preparation. This program will be discussed at the next CEMA session in 1985.

The Soviet Union confirmed its readiness to continue deliveries of oil and many raw material commodities to community countries and to increase its exports of natural gas and electricity. In the course of the plan coordination a package of measures relating to this sphere is being agreed upon. Questions of the creation of economic preconditions for new and continued Soviet deliveries of a number of raw materials and energy resources to other CEMA countries are being studied. These preconditions involve developing the production and increasing exports to the USSR of products required by the Soviet Union, in particular food, consumer goods, and high-quality machines and equipment, by countries interested in imports of fuel and raw material resources.

Major New Projects

The CEMA session approved long-term comprehensive cooperation measures in the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw materials for the period through 1990 and beyond. It is planned to build a large number of major economic projects through the fraternal countries' joint efforts.

Exceptionally great significance is attached to increasing gas production and the provision of facilities for its transportation. The CEMA countries have adopted a decision on the elaboration of a joint project for the construction of a major trunk gas pipeline from Yamburg to the western border of the USSR and installations at the Yamburg gas field.

The construction of a new large-capacity export gas pipeline from West Siberia will enable us to supply up to 20-22 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually. For the sake of comparison, let us say that the Sayuz gas pipeline, built by joint efforts from Orenburg to the USSR's western border, enabled us to supply 15.5 billion cubic meters of gas to CEMA countries.

A major joint project will be implemented in the USSR in the opening up of the oil and gas deposits of the Caspian Lowlands. An important contribution to the solution of the energy problem will be the further development of the CEMA member-countries' unified power grids, and also the program for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heating plants for the period through the year 2000 that is currently being elaborated.

Cooperation is also planned in the construction of projects in other raw material sectors, not just in the USSR but also in other CEMA countries. In Mongolia, for instance, deposits of nonferrous metals and phosphorites will be developed through the fraternal countries' joint efforts, and in Vietnam deposits of nonferrous metals and bauxites. Enterprises for the production of nickel-cobalt products are already being jointly built in Cuba, and the program provides for new construction in this sphere. There will be joint exploitation of the natural coal reserves in Poland, and capacities for the extraction and processing of magnesite will be built in Czechoslovakia. In accordance with the signed agreements, the Krivoy Rog Mining and Concentration Combine with a capacity of around 13 million metric tons of iron-ore pellets will be built in the Soviet Union with the participation of other socialist countries.

At present the CEMA member-countries are defining their national economic plan targets for the coming year. Here, great importance is attached to taking into account the decisions and objectives of the Moscow economic conference and the 38th and 39th CEMA sessions.

In his speech at the latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, which discussed the draft State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1985, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, dwelling on our country's external economic ties, emphasized: "The draft provides for their development along all avenues, and, of course, their especially intensive development with CEMA countries. All propositions stemming from the decisions and accords of the economic summit conference have been fully taken into account. And that, comrades, is not just an economic but also a political question. It is necessary to ensure that the implementation of the decisions adopted is constantly monitored by party, soviet, and economic organs."

The 39th CEMA session is of tremendous international significance. It has shown the whole world the great attraction of the community countries' cooperation. The participation in the session of representatives of a number of developing states and international organizations testifies to the growing prestige of the socialist community and the increased world interest in CEMA's activities.

The session participants noted that the development of CEMA member-countries is proceeding in a complex international atmosphere. The U.S. Administration, having unleashed the arms race, is also trying to exploit international economic relations for its own political purposes, is steering toward a trade and technological blockade of the socialist states, and is imposing all kinds of "sanctions" on them.

The CEMA member-countries resolutely denounced this imperialist course. Session participants expressed their determination to do everything in their power to preserve world peace and ensure the consistent implementation of the action program put forward by the economic summit to improve international economic relations and establish confidence in this most important sphere of interstate ties.

SOCIALIST TRADE UNION MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD102144 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- A meeting of leaders of trade union centres of socialist countries was held in Moscow on December 7-8. The meeting discussed the question of trade unions' participation in the implementation of the guidelines of the further development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation of socialist countries endorsed by the economic summit conference of the CMEA countries (Moscow, June 1984). Unanimous support has been expressed for the decisions of the economic conference which set out long-term directions of cooperation and mutual assistance of fraternal countries. These decisions were received with profound satisfaction by workers and peoples of fraternal countries, evoked a broad response of the international public, says a communique published here today. They are in keeping with the vital interests and aspirations of the working people, are aimed at a further strengthening of socialism and consolidation of peace.

The question of the strengthening of the anti-war activity of trade unions of socialist countries was discussed at the meeting. Serious concern was expressed over the worsening of the international situation, caused by the aggressive imperialist circles of the USA and its allies. A firm resolve was proclaimed to take further persistent actions towards the consolidation of peace on earth. It was pointed out that the ending of the arms race, above all nuclear one, transition to disarmament, and ensurance of durable peace is the cardinal problem of the present. Peace is the cardicommon goal, and peoples, acting in close unity, can change the dangerous course of events, it is stressed in the communique.

The communique says that trade unions of socialist countries regard it their most important duty to promote to the utmost the implementation of the peaceful foreign policy of the communist and workers' parties of their countries, the rallying of all peace forces, trade unions of different orientation, in the struggle against war danger, substantiated explanation of the meaning of initiatives and actions taken by socialist countries to ensure durable peace.

The meeting expressed the confidence that the working people, trade unions, all progressive peace forces will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism by the stepping up of their actions for safeguarding and consolidation of world peace.

The participants in the meeting exchanged opinions on the situation that has formed in the International Labour Organisation with taking into account the results of the discussion of the so-called Polish question at the 228th session of the ILO administrative body. The participants in the meeting expressed solidarity with the Polish People's Republic. They pointed to the need of a radical change of the work of ILO. The trade unions of socialist countries will continue pressing for this, the communique says.

The meeting discussed the ways of increasing the effectivity of the acts of solidarity with trade unions of developing and capitalist countries.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM101230 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] Our Aim Is Peace

The world's political life continues to be dominated by the confrontation between the forces of peace, socialism, and progress and the forces of war and imperialist reaction.

Consequently, with the principled approach that is characteristic of Communists, the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries uphold their peace program. The initiatives that they put forward are dictated by political good will and the desire to continue along practical paths which could result in overcoming the nuclear confrontation. The socialist countries strive not to let a single opportunity slip to establish constructive talks and implement concrete measures to improve the international situation.

Great significance is attached to the attainment, on the Soviet Union's initiative, of an agreement with the United States to embark on new talks with a view to achieving mutually acceptable accords on a whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space armaments.

It was the course of history that determined the fact that special responsibility for the preservation of peace fell to the USSR and the United States. Relations between our two countries have by no means always developed smoothly. However, life has demonstrated that the USSR and the United States can cooperate. It has been demonstrated that when both sides have expressed readiness to adhere to the principle of equality and identical security, they have reached mutually acceptable accords, and the result has been an improvement in the prospects of ensuring reliable peace.

In his talk with the prominent representative of American business circles A. Hammer, president and chairman of the board of directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted that the Soviet Union adheres consistently to the line of establishing equal, good relations with the United States on the basis of mutual respect and consideration for each other's legitimate interests. The USSR is for the development of mutually advantageous ties in all spheres, including the trade and economic sphere, provided that the artificial obstacles which have been created along this path are removed.

The USSR is approaching the forthcoming talks with the United States with the aim of achieving a mutually acceptable accord. What about the American side?

Washington politicians have recently been doing everything possible to publicize their desire for peace. Well, they have every opportunity to confirm this in practice. The peoples are watching vigilantly to see whether the American Administration will at last join the Soviet Union in the search for constructive solutions to concrete problems.

So far, the facts are not very encouraging. The latest example is the U.S. position at the series of winter conferences of NATO's leading organs, being held in Brussels. Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper writes, without beating about the bush: Their aim is to "determine how to improve the alliance's capabilities for waging war by non-nuclear means on European territory." Indeed, under Washington's direction, a shift is taking place in NATO strategy toward a further increase in the bloc's aggressiveness.

The NATO first nuclear strike doctrine is supplemented by the concept of a "preemptive deep strike" using non-nuclear weapons against strategically important targets in the Warsaw Pact countries, including the Soviet Union's nuclear systems.

Nobody will be deceived by the NATO bosses' attempts to disguise the true nature of this new militarist step with the "peace-loving" label of "non-nuclear deterrence." After all, in reality it is a question of tying the West European NATO countries still more closely to the Pentagon's war machine. The concept now adopted by the NATO leadership, which has become known as the "Rogers Plan" (named for the American general who heads NATO's armed forces), is in effect a repetition of what was already enshrined in the U.S. Army field manual.

At the Brussels meeting, the NATO defense ministers adopted a decision to "step up" spending on the military infrastructure program. The ministers, the press reports, voted to increase appropriations for this purpose by nearly $8 billion in the next 6 years. They make no secret of the fact that this decision was adopted as a result of pressure from those U.S. circles, especially in the Senate, which consider the military spending of the West European NATO countries "inadequate." If we add that to the fact that at the December meetings the Atlanticists declared their intention to continue to site new American first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the nature of the dangerous decisions adopted in Brussels becomes still more apparent.

The fundamentally opposite thrust of the socialist community countries' course stands out clearly against this background.

The efforts of the Warsaw Pact states are aimed at achieving a lessening of tension and continuing and deepening the Helsinki process. This was confirmed with the utmost clarity at the session of the Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers committee held in Berlin 3-4 December. The main attention at the session was devoted to the situation in Europe, where the continuing deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles has opened a new, particularly dangerous phase of the arms race.

The session communique says: "The Warsaw Pact states believe that the fundamental question of our time is to end the arms race and go over to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Before it is too late, everything must be done to embark on the lessening of military confrontation and return international relations to the course of detente and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation among states." In order to achieve these goals the Warsaw Pact states put forward concrete proposals, which the world public regards as an important contribution to the cause of preserving the peaceful atmosphere on the European Continent.

At the same time, peace-loving countries and peoples are maintaining due vigilance in the face of imperialism's aggressive intrigues. The latest session of the Warsaw Pact states' defense ministers committee, held in Budapest last week, demonstrated the total understanding of the fact that in the conditions of the present international situation, it is particularly important to strengthen the unity and cooperation of the Warsaw Pact states' armed forces, for the defense of the cause of peace and socialism.

The Warsaw Pact was and is an effective instrument for ensuring the socialist states' security and an important factor for preserving and consolidating peace in Europe.

Urgent Problem

The American Administration, seeking to achieve military superiority, is flooding both the land and the oceans with weapons. Nonetheless, the goal set is illusory and unattainable.

In this situation, Washington politicians persistently turn their gaze toward space, believing that perhaps through space they will be able to outstrip the other side militarily. This course is profoundly dangerous to peace.

Let us recall that the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of ABM systems, of unlimited duration was signed in Moscow 26 May 1972. In Article 5 of this document each side undertook "not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea, air, space, or mobile land-based." The time that has elapsed since then has shown the exceptionally great significance of this treaty for the destiny of universal peace. It has been possible to prevent the arms race from embracing a sphere where the full extent of its highly dangerous consequences cannot even be imagined.

However, now the peoples are watching with indignation the U.S. Government's increasing attempts to take the path of militarization of outer space. Some $26 billion is being appropriated in the United States merely for so-called research work to develop an "all-embracing" ABM system. In November, the second test was carried out of the ASAT antisatellite system, designed to destroy targets in near-earth orbit. A decision was adopted in the White House to create a joint space command at the Pentagon, intended to ensure the "more effective utilization of military space systems."

It is noteworthy that in accordance with the morality of Washington today, such steps are represented as "defensive" and even as leading toward peace. A White House statement was published on 27 November in which American actions in the direction of the militarization of outer space are innocently described as the "strategic defense initiative." This "initiative" is declared to be merely a "research program in accordance with all our treaty commitments." The authors of the statement are trying to convince people that it is only a question of "helping pave the way to a more stable and secure world."

However, the record for such propaganda was probably set by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who did not shrink from declaring, in a recent speech in San Francisco, that the "star wars" program "is morally the most just and, I may say, the noblest of all our initiatives." Turning space into an arena of war -- hardly what you could call "nobility"!

This shameless attitude toward the truth is arousing resolute protests and condemnation in those U.S. circles that are aware of the problem. Thus, the American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, whose latest issue carried a well argued article on this topic, does not confine itself to describing the "star wars" program as a "costly and dangerous pursuit of a mirage." This program, it states, "will destroy the ABM treaty, our most important arms control agreement.... It will further cloud the chances of a significant improvement in the now cold relations between Moscow and Washington." Noting that the ABM treaty "is at the very center of efforts to limit the strategic arms race by means of international agreements," the journal writes: "In short, the ABM treaty reflected a general awareness of precisely those forms of danger which 'star wars' now present to peace. It would be madness to lose the treaty in pursuit of the 'star wars' mirage."

The Soviet Union resolutely opposes the militarization of outer space, which, if not reliably guarded against, will erase all that has so far been achieved in the arms limitation sphere and sharply step up the threat of nuclear war. Aware of its duty to the peoples, the USSR will continue to follow the route which leads to the ending of the arms race, and the prohibition and ultimately the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

In an "Overseas Territory"

The name "New Caledonia" has recently been appearing increasingly frequently in the pages of the world press.

Let us recall that New Caledonia is located in the southwestern Pacific, its territory is 19,000 square km, and its population some 150,000. Since the middle of the last century it has belonged to France, and since 1946 it has had the status of an "overseas territory" of that country.

The indigenous population of the island are the Kanaks, who have for many years been demanding the rights to self-determination and independence for the territory. The political organization that defends the interests of this population is the National Socialist Front for the Liberation of the Kanaks (FLNKS).

The situation on the island has recently deteriorated considerably as a result of the campaign unleashed by right-wing forces against the FLNKS. The local bourgeoisie, mainly of French extraction, have the archipelago's entire economy in their hands. The rally for the Caledonia Party, which expresses their interests, won the vast majority of seats in the recent elections for the local parliament. The FLNKS, which boycotted the elections, started to develop its own administrative organs. While noting that the ultimate aim of the front's struggle is independence, the FLNKS stated at the same time that it is still ready to conduct talks with the French Government.

Right-wing groupings on the island, putting forward colonialist slogans, started resorting to terrorism against the independence fighters. Militarized groups carry out raids against FLNKS supporters. Large detachments of gendarmerie, helicopters, and other military hardware have been sent from France. Right-wing forces in France call for repressions against the indigenous population of New Caledonia.

The French bourgeois press has recently started to emphasize New Caledonia's strategic significance for the West. The journal L'ARMEE D'AUJOURD'HUI writes: "This relatively small territory occupies a very important location for the control of air and sea corridors, thanks to which it acquires obvious strategic significance. New Caledonia, located close to the Antarctic, washed by the Coral Sea in the east, and offering great opportunities for the construction of airports and ports, is reminiscent of an aircraft carrier at anchor in the very center of the Pacific Ocean." AFP notes the link between the presence on the island of more than 3,000 French soldiers and a naval and naval aviation base, and the tests of French nuclear weapons which are carried out in the region.

The newspaper LE FIGARO goes even further, stating that the United States is displaying a particular interest in preserving the archipelago's present status because there are satellite tracking facilities there. Reports have appeared in the press to the effect that the local government created as a result of the recent elections has requested the United States to recognize it, so as to prevent the satisfaction of the demands of the island's indigenous population. As is usual with reactionaries, this demand is justified in terms of the... "communist threat" supposedly threatening New Caledonia.

French democratic forces, and above all the Communist Party, call on the French Government to acknowledge the legitimacy of the Kanak people's demands for self-determination and their right to decide their own destiny.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS 'GEOPHYSICAL WARFARE'

PM101504 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Doctor of Military Science Colonel I. Grabovoy article under the "At Readers' Request" rubric: "Geophysical Warfare: What Lies Behind the Pentagon's New Schemes" -- first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] The term "geophysical warfare" is often encountered in the foreign press. What does it mean?

N. Somov, M. Pyatayev, V. Timchuk, and V. Kiva are among the newspaper's readers who have put this question to the editorial board. Today we publish an answer to this question.

This term is of comparatively recent origin. It appeared when the idea of utilizing the destructive force of natural elements for military purposes and thereby dictating one's will to the peoples of the world began to arouse the passions of the aggressive imperialist circles and when the real preconditions for implementing this idea arose. What is meant by geophysical warfare is the deliberate use of the forces of nature in order to actively affect the environment and the processes taking place in various spheres of our planet. The creation of means for waging this kind of warfare is another step along the path of the insane arms race and shows that the adventurism of aggressive Western circles knows no limits. Everything, including the ecological conditions for the existence of life on earth, is being put at risk.

Scientific research work into creating geophysical weapons is being carried out particularly intensively in the United States and Israel, as Indian scientist N. Seshadri testifies in his book "Against the Use of Nature for Military Ends." Military specialists in those countries are already making attempts to practically utilize this kind of weapon. These attempts are angrily condemned by all progressive mankind.

According to information published in the foreign militry press, the ways and means of waging geophysical war using the energy of a particular sphere of the earth are conventionally classified as lithospheric, hydrospheric, biospheric, or atmospheric....

Foreign literature on problems of geophysical weapons singles out two concepts: namely, the: initiators" and the "medium." The first relates to the means used to arouse a particular destructive geophysical process. They are a triggering mechanism, as it were. The source of the energy, as foreign military specialists cynically observe in their articles, is the natural environment itself in this case.

Lithospheric (geological) weapons are based on using the energy of the lithosphere (the earth's crust). They are artifically provoked earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and shifts in geological formations. Research carried out abroad, the Japanese seismologist (Rikstake) comments, shows that by producing nuclear explosions (above or below ground) in certain regions (stress points) it is possible to cause earthquakes, which in turn can be the source of other catastrophic phenomena: directed tidal waves, floods, and so forth. IL TIEMPO connected the very severe earthquake which occurred in Guatemala in 1976 causing enormous destruction and loss of life, with an undergound nuclear explosion conducted by the United States 3 minutes before the catastrophe began.

Another kind of geophysical weapon, the hydrospheric (hydrological) weapon, is based on using the hydrosphere for military purposes. According to foreign military specialists' conclusions, underwater and underground nuclear explosions and also the detonation of large charges of conventional explosives can be used to affect the hydrosphere (rivers, lakes, seas, oceans, and icebergs) and hydroengineering facilities.

In this case, the resultant waves and flooding would be the destructive agents. Thus it is possible, for example, to cause giant tsunami-type waves or directed tidal waves possessing enormous destructive force at the edge of the continental shelf. Serious consequences can also ensue if the ice cap is destroyed. According to the calculations of Professor (G. MacDonald) of the University of California, the detonation of a 1-megaton charge could melt 100 million tons of ice.

Biospheric (ecological) weapons have already been widely used by the American aggressors in Southeast Asia. Chemical, biological, and physical methods of destroying flora and fauna and the soil cover were used there for the first time. As was reported at the International Scientific Symposium To Study the Consequences of Chemical Warfare in Vietnam, around 45 percent of forests and arable land were "treated" with various kinds of herbicides, defoliants, and desiccants over a period of 10 years. As a result, vegetation disappeared over enormous areas and agricultural production suffered considerably.

Almost 2 million inhabitants of Vietnam have suffered as a result of the Pentagon's operations using toxic chemicals in that country. The inhabitants of Kampuchea, where 70,000 hectares of forest were subjected to "treatment" by this barbaric weapon, also will not forget the U.S. military's crimes.

The consequences of the monstrous effect this had upon the biosphere are still being felt in Southeast Asia today. The WHO concludes that these weapons "main and disfigure the living and the unborn, poison the land, and leave behind disfigurement, desolation, and utter devastation."

The American military used various kinds of air and artillery munitions and engineering hardware to produce a physical effect upon the biosphere. Large-scale "denudation" of the jungle was produced using extremely large (7-ton) aerial bombs, cynically nicknamed "daisy cutters." Detonated in the air, they created a shock wave that destroyed forests over an area of up to 3 square kilometers.

Incendiary devices were also used to affect the biosphere. In Indochina, for example, aircraft dropped 1.7 million tons of incendiary munitions from 1965 to 1971 alone. As a result, thousands of population centers and tens of thousands of hectares of various kinds of forests and other vegetation were destroyed. Means of ecocide are now being extensively used by Israel in Lebanon.

Atmospheric (meteorological) weapons are also being developed in the United States. Their destructive agents are various processes connected with the disruption of weather and climatic phenomena. As a result of artificial modification of the atmosphere, storm processes are generated, their trajectory is shifted, heavy precipitation from cold and warm clouds is caused, and fog is dispersed or thickened. According to the French journal DEFENSE NATIONALE, the U.S. Air Force carried out more than 2,600 sorties to cause heavy downpours in Vietnam in 5 years (1967 through 1972) alone. Around 50,000 canisters of chemical reagent were used during that period. One canister sufficed to "treat" clouds within a radius of 900 meters.

According to the STRAITS TIMES, American troops also conducted operations to carry out so-called hygroscopic "seeding" of warm cloud strata with special substances producing acid rain capable of putting equipment out of action and jamming radar stations and communications equipment.

Judging by articles in the foreign press, ways are being sought in the United States and other NATO countries to alter temperature conditions over regions. To this end military specialists are proposing to spray the upper strata of the atmosphere with special substances capable of absorbing solar radiation or reflecting the heat that the earth releases into space.

The projects whose implementation is being campaigned for by the Pentagon include some based on ways of changing the direction and force of tropical cyclones and provoking droughts over vast areas. Barbarous schemes are being hatched to use the force of natural electrical discharges to affect the bioelectrical activity of the human brain and man's psyche. Research is being conducted whose ultimate goal is to develop a method of localized destruction [ochagovoye razrusheniye] of the ozone layer, which absorbs hard ultraviolet radiation and protects life on earth....

Of course in many respects all this remains mere schemes and projects. However, they are very alluring to those who aspire to be the "arbiters" of the fate of the peoples of the world. So alluring that those people are already doing everything possible to ensure that these monstrous ideas gain a real foundation. The military adventurists from the imperialist camp stop at nothing. They are seeking to turn other countries' territory into testing grounds for their barbaric weapons. The American military's criminal actions in the Amazon Basin are convincing evidence of this. Contrary to the peoples' will and regardless of their anxiety and concern, the United States and its NATO allies are making plans for space and geophysical warfare. They are conceiving means of destruction which threaten to have serious consequences for all life on earth. It is in the vital interests of all mankind to prevent the realization of these barbaric plans.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS DAY OBSERVED 10 DECEMBER

Foreign Ministry Press Briefing

LD071328 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- A briefing has been held for Soviet and foreign newsmen at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today on the issue of and massive violations of human rights and on the occasion of the human rights day, which is marked on December 10 every year in keeping with the U.N. decision.

We would like to express our attitude to the three resolutions directly concerning the question of systematic, crude and massive violations of human rights, which have been just adopted by the Third Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

One of them deals with the right of the peoples to self-determination and the speediest granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples as a prerequisite of effective guarantee and observance of human rights, Vladimir Lomeyko said. This resolution confirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial rule, apartheid and foreign occupation with the use of all means available, including armed struggle.

It strongly condemns the governments which do not recognize the rights of the peoples which still find themselves under colonial domination and a foreign yoke, especially African peoples and the Palestinian people, to self-determination and independence, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said. The resolution sharply criticizes the racist Pretoria regime and the collusion and cooperation of South Africa and Israel in suppressing national liberation movements.

Another resolution adopted by the General Assembly's Third Committee, Vladimir Lomeyko went on, calls on the states which have not yet done this to ratify the international covenant on cutting short the crimes of apartheid. This call is addressed first of all to those countries which exercise jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia, and so in the first place -- to the United States.

The third resolution calls attention to the fact that political, military, economic and other aid to the colonial and racist regime of South Africa has an adverse effect on the observance of human rights in that country. It strongly condemns such aid to the South African racists from a number of Western states and Israel and their cooperation with South Africa and notes that such aid and cooperation are an encouragement of the criminal policy of oppressing the peoples of southern Africa and denying them human rights, Vladimir Lomeyko said.

All three resolutions, he said, are devoted to cutting short systematic, gross and mass violations of human rights. It ought to be noted that all these resolutions were approved by a vast majority of the international community. It is also noted in U.N. circles that Western and some other countries did not support these resolutions, while the United States voted against in all three cases.

Answering the question about the stay of a limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed that the contingent stays there at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in conformity with the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Goodneighborliness of December 5, 1978. This presence is in full conformity with the U.N. Charter reaffirming the right of states to individual and collective self-defence (article 51 of the U.N. Charter). The Soviet Union favors a political settlement of the problem.

Commenting on the U.N. resolution on the baneful impact on the observance of the human rights of political, military and economic aid to the colonial and racist South African regime, the head of the Press Department said that Ahmed Khalif, a special raporteur of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, has for a number of years now been making a list of firms, banks, insurance companies and transnational corporations cooperating with the Republic of South Africa. There are several thousand companies on that list already. But the mass media of a number of Western countries, which do not miss a chance to demonstrate their adherence to the observance of human rights, are deliberately passing over these important data in silence.

Shirokov Commentary

LD101057 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

The universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted on December 10, 1984, has proclaimed respect for human rights and basic freedoms for all, without any discrimination according to the race, sex, language and religion. This day is observed annually as the day of human rights.

U.S., British, FRG and other Western leaders are fond of pronouncing high-flown phrases, wishing to pose as true human rights champions. However, their deeds do not match their words in any way.

The U.S. prides itself on allegedly being the stronghold of all freedoms. However, political repressions and the suppression of civil freedoms have actually been turned into a state policy in that country. By the number of prisoners the U.S. is second only to South Africa among capitalist countries. In the past several years the number of people who were subjected to repressions and terror by the U.S. authorities for the mere reason that they come up in defense of human rights of ordinary Americans has considerably increased. This has been stressed in a statement for the press by the executive secretary of the National Union Against Racial and Political Repressions Frank Chapman. The police and the FBI frame up false charges against those whose convictions do not suit Washington, he said.

The name of Leonard Peltier -- the leader of American Indians who is serving a life term in American maximum secirity prisons -- has become a symbol of the gross violation of human rights in the U.S. As is known the U.S. authorities decided to put this courageous man behind the prison bars because he was upholding the rights of native Americans. Unemployment among the black population of America is much higher than among white Americans. Racial discrimination against black Americans is a state policy of the Reagan administration.

The stand of the Washington rulers with regard to American peace campaigners looks as a brazen and cynical mockery of the very notion of democracy and human rights. In Syracuse, New York, seven participants in a demonstration against the deployment at a military base there of "B-52" strategic bombers with nuclear cruise missiles were put into prison for a term from 2 to 3 years. Another eight peace champions from Orlando, Florida, were sentenced to a prison term of three years. Four members of the "Friends for a Non-Violent World" organization who took part in a demonstration outside the U.S. Air Force base in Grand Forks, North Dakota, were also put behind the prison bars.

British leaders who are very fond of holding forth about human rights and of teaching others how they should observe them assert that in Ulster they only pursue a "pacification policy" and "combat terrorism". However, they avoid mentioning the obvious fact that it is human rights champions that most often fall victim to police brutalities.

Human rights violations of this kind also take place in other capitalist countries -- West Germany, Italy, France, Spain, although their ruling circles try to pose as "defenders of democracy". The power of the rich, the omnipotence of the monopolies, social and national oppression, economic crises and chronic unemployment, severe repressions against dissidents and the despair of the destitute -- such is the reality of the world of capital.

PROTEST LETTERS SUBMITTED TO UNITED NATIONS

From Laos

LD102044 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 10 TASS -- Kithong Vongsay, permanent representative of Laos at the United Nations, has sent a letter to the president of the U.N. Security Council. In the letter he stated a protest against the Thai authorities' brutal treatment of Laotian villagers who have been thrown into a camp for interned persons. The villagers were forcibly driven away from their dwellings as a result of the occupation of three villages in the Laotian Province of Sayaboury in July this year by Thai Armed Forces.

It is pointed out at the United Nations that the ruling circles of Thailand under the pressure of the forces of imperialism and international reaction continue to heighten tension in Thai-Laotian relations and undertake gross provocations against Laos.

The letter by the permanent representative of Laos at the United Nations has been circulated as an official document of the U.N. Security Council.

From Afghanistan

LD102132 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 10 TASS -- Mohammad Farid Zarif, permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) at the United Nations, has informed the United Nations of the toughening of international imperialism's and reaction's undeclared war against Afghanistan.

In a letter to the U.N. secretary-general, he points out another increase in U.S. military aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries in addition to those millions of dollars which are secretly spent on the equipment of counter-revolutionary bands by the United States and a number of other countries. The letter has been circulated as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council.

The letter draws attention to an increase in U.S. cooperation with Pakistan in organising, training, and arming Afghan counter-revolutionary elements. This serves as yet another evidence that the rulers of Pakistan have fully placed their country at the service of U.S. strategic goals and ignore both the interests of the Pakistani people and the tasks of keeping peace and security in the region, the letter says.

From Libya

LD101952 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 10 TASS -- The Libyan Government called the attention of the world public to aggressive designs harboured by the United States against Libya. In a letter to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Libya's ambassador to the United States Government prepares to launch an armed aggression against Libya in the months ahead [sentence as received]. The United States is staging provocative military exercises near Libya's coast and borders". According to reports of the U.S. press, the letter says, "high officials of the U.S. Administration were recently working out plans of Libya's invasion with the participation of the U.S. Sixth Fleet."

There is no doubt that these exercises and secret plans, just as a hostile capaign by the U.S. mass media, confirm the United States intention to stage an aggression against Libya, an aggression which represents a serious threat to international peace and security, the letter says.

U.S. SEEN PLANNING TO WITHDRAW FROM FAO

LD071627 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 7 TASS -- As reported by THE WASHINGTON POST, the United States plans to withdraw from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The United States tries to explain its decision to withdraw from FAO by references to the need of austerity measures to reduce the astronomical deficit of the federal budget.

At the same time, representatives of the administration hint very clearly in private that the planned withdrawal from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation just as the forthcoming termination of U.S. membership in UNESCO at the end of this year is of a purely political nature.

REAGAN MAKES 'CRUDE, INSULTING ATTACKS' ON USSR

LD102332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2305 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, 11 Dec. (TASS) -- A political spectacle uncommon in its hypocrisy was staged in the White House in connection with Human Rights Day. At a pompously arranged ceremony, at which various renegades and traitors were gathered, President Reagan proclaimed the United States some kind of "torch of hope for all the oppressed of the world."

The speech by the head of the White House contained crude, insulting attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist states, as well as on those countries whose independent policy provokes official Washington's anger. However, Reagan himself was obliged to observe that in the United States itself the human rights situation cannot even to stretch the facts be called a happy one. "We come up against racism, anti-Semitism and other forms of disrespect for civil freedoms," the head of the White House acknowledged.

BIRYUKOV HITS SHULTZ 'ETHICS OF POWER' SPEECH

LD102315 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 10 Dec 84

["'The Ethics of Power', Washington Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

In a pretentiously entitled speech "The Ethics of Power" U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has tried to give a semblance of legitimacy to the White House course towards use of military force against other countries. To make it more convincing he complained that the United States takes upon itself the burden of state responsibility for having to use force even when the public does not support such an action. Juggling with the words "legitimacy" and "necessity" he obviously sought to arouse sympathy and tender emotion of Americans by telling them what kind of government they have and that sometimes it experiences "moral difficulty" but if necessary it will without hesitation press the trigger and open fire on terrorists.

Recently the secretary of state spoke on the same topic but in somewhat different aspect, namely, that Washington should be prepared to use military force against terrorism even it lacks full proofs that it has terrorists in front of it. George Shultz said that situations are possible when the U.S. Government will act without proofs which could be recognized by the U.S. court, and that the United States should not have any moral confusion in such cases.

What terrorists are meant? Why does he caution the public against "moral confusion"? The point is that the Reagan administration intends to use military force against states whose "guilt" before Washington is that they strive for independence and are ready arms in hand to defend their sovereignty from encroachments by aggressor. The self-same aggressor which, in order to distract attention, shouts at every corner about a threat on the part of mythical terrorists.

"The Ethics of Power", if the 'norms' of the U.S. secretary of state are to be followed, predertermines Washington's "right" to any "preventive strike" in any part of the world against any "target". For that it will be enough only to declare that a strike is being delivered at a "terrorist target" and that the USA "is defending its strategic interests".

Such kind of talk, however, will not delude anyone, and the White House will not manage to camouflage its course towards terror in inter-state relations.

The occupation of defenceless Grenada, the naval bombardment of civilians in Lebanon, the preparation for an aggression against Nicaragua, and the undeclared war against Afghanistan are but only some of manifestations of such policy which, if one is to believe George Shultz, is quite "ethical".

IZVESTIYA REPORTS VOSS-U.S. SENATOR GORE MEETING

PM101502 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] On 7 December, A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, met with U.S. Senator A. Gore. USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy S.A. Losev took part in the talk.

ZHOLKVER NOTES DANGER OF U.S. STRENGTH POLICY

LD081230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Excerpts] As usual on Saturdays, we shall reply to listeners' letters on international questions. I hand over the microphone to our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver.

Our listener, Comrade Reznik from Moscow Oblast writes about one document which has played and which continues to play an important role in European affairs -- the Helsinki Final Act.

At Helsinki there were no victors or vanquished. It was a victory for reason. From the experience of the European conference, there are also important conclusions for the future. The most important of these is that no one should try to dictate to other people how they should arrange their affairs. The notorious policy of strength is not only without prospects, but it is also dangerous. The future lies with the policy of peaceful co-existence and cooperation between states with different social systems. It is on these principles that the Soviet Union has built and still builds its policy. The USSR has included the basic principles of the Helsinki Act in its Constitution. The other member-states of the Warsaw Pact, at their meeting in Berlin, again confirmed that they support the cause of continuing and deepening the European process of detente, strengthening security, and developing cooperation.

Unfortunately, this cannot be said of the NATO countries, primarily the United States. Our listener, Muscovite Ivan Vasilyevich Skvotsov, asks in this connection about the reasons for the worsening of USSR-U.S. relations. Briefly, the main reasons for this is the attempt by certain circles in the United States to achieve military superiority over the USSR and from this position of strength dictate their will to us. Of course, these attempts are impractical but they cannot fail to complicate our relations. At the same time, one cannot but recall that when both sides displayed readiness to adhere to the principle of equality and equal security, they reached mutually acceptable understandings, including understandings on limiting armaments.

You know that the USSR recently proposed to the United States that our countries should enter into new talks that will embrace the whole complex of the mutually linked questions of the nonmilitarization of space, the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, and medium-range nuclear means. Comrade Chernenko stresses that our country is entering these talks with the firm resolve of achieving serious progress in the matter of reducing the danger of war.

An important step on this path will be the setting up of so-called nuclear-free zones, in other words, regions free from atomic weapons. Our listener, Comrade Anishchenko from the town of Volgovo asks what is hampering the creation of such zones. I shall note that the USSR, just like the other socialist countries, has frequently come out in support of these initiatives. In the Berlin communique, the Warsaw Pact countries resolutely support efforts undertaken to set up nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in the north of Europe, and other regions of the European Continent.

But the whole point is that the leadership of NATO and primarly of the United States is opposed to the solution of this question. Coarse deprecations ring out from Washington aimed at the Scandinavian and Balkan states when their governments come out in support of creating nuclear-free zones. The whole reason for this is that the military circles of the United States and NATO regard western, northern, and southern Europe as their springboards for launching a nuclear strike against the socialist countries. It is well known that U.S. nuclear missiles are already being deployed in a number of Western European NATO states. The Pentagon has not given up its plans to also deploy them in other regions of the European Continent.

We hope, however, the good sense, the increasingly active antiwar demonstrations by the people of Europe, and the increasing might of the socialist community will clearly show up the total lack of prospects and the danger of the U.S. doctrine of the policy of strength, and will allow Europe to return to the course of detente and peaceful cooperation.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on page 4 of its 9 December Morning Edition carries a TASS report entitled "Impartial Questions, Evasive Answers: R. Reagan Press Conference." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version of the report published on page A 1 of the 10 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and reveals the following variations:

In paragraph four, in the last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...to secure the "elimination of nuclear weapons."

President Reagan was asked a good deal of impartial questions about the...(supplying double quotations and the word 'impartial')

In paragraph five, line six, IZVESTIYA reads: ...of South Africa.

According to CBS, he called this policy "amoral, diabolical, and unchristian" since it encourages apartheid. "Do you intend to reexamine the question of changing your policy and of introducing economic or other sanctions against the apartheid regime?" Reagan avoided a direct answer, laying emphasis on the fact that Washington is "encouraging the South African Government to make changes by means of 'quiet diplomacy'." "We shall continue this policy," he stressed. "But the South African regime is becoming increasingly repressive and the number of arrests in the country is increasing. Do you not consider that you policy is, in fact, lending this regime a facade of responsibility?"

In reply, Reagan expressed "regret at the increase in violence" in South Africa but immediately reaffirmed that the U.S. Administration "intends to continue pursuing its policy."

"Many people are asking how the United States can justify its policy of cooperation with a country that refuses to recognize a principle as fundamental as racial equality" the President was asked. Reagan essentially admitted that there can be no justification for such a policy but, nevertheless, again tried to justify this position by citing considerations of "quiet diplomacy."

"I have always believed," he stated, "that it is counterproductive for one country to kick up a fuss in the press by demanding that another country's government take certain measures. This only puts the other government in a politically impossible position: It cannot give the impression that it is yielding to demands from abroad."

Reagan in every... (picking up the last paragraph on page A 1, supplying expanded passage, rewording)

In the last paragraph on page A 1, line two, IZVESTIYA reads: ...of South Africa. Contrary to the... (Dropping phrase and picking up the first paragraph on page A 2)

In the paragraph on page A 2, line five, IZVESTIYA reads: ...a "civilizing mission." "The policy with regard to South Africa will hardly change," was how ABC summarized the President's remarks. "The United States maintains broad business ties with South Africa and Washington would not like to lose them." (IZVESTIYA ends; rewording, providing double quotations.)

PONOMAREV WELCOMES JAPANESE CP DELEGATION

LD101725 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Japan headed by Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Kenji Miyamoto arrived at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow today. The delegation includes Chairman of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Mitsuhiro Kaneko, members of the Permanent Bureau of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Hiroshi Tatiki and Yoshinori Yoshioka, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Shoji Niihara, other comrades.

At the Sheremetyevo Airport the delegation was met by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Stepan Chervonenko, Vadim Zagladin, Petr Fedoseyev, Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kovalenko, other senior executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

JAPANESE-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION 'DANGEROUS'

LD101901 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 10 Dec 84

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The 81,600 ton Carl Vinson nuclear powered aircraft carrier, the American biggest and most advanced one, entered the Japanese port of Yokosuka today, stealthily, an hour before the announced time, under the conditions of the emergency measures taken by the Japanese authorities. This was designed to stall off the numerous opponents of the calls in Japan of American warships, which have been equipped with first-strike weapons -- "Tomahawk" cruise missiles with nuclear warheads since summer this year. The aircraft carrier called at Yokosuka in defiance of the repeated demarches by Kazuo Yokoyama, the mayor of Yokosuka and the governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, to which this port belongs.

Both the mayor and the governor declared on behalf of the deputies of the Yokosuka municipal assembly and the Kanagawa prefectural assembly, which unanimously adopted before that resolutions to this effect that the government should cancel the call of Carl Vinson as there were no guarantees of the absence of nuclear weapons on board.

Indeed, Carl Vinson carries on board 90 aircraft, including carried based "A-6" assault aircraft, which are known as nuclear weapons carriers. It is also known that the American aircraft carriers, especially the atomic powered ones, carry in their holds thousands of nuclear warheads. Hence the opponents of the call of such ships in Japan have more than enough reasons for concern.

Yet the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry has rejected these demarches. Moreover, the circles of the Foreign Ministry, as the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN pointed out, expressed doubt that the call of the aircraft carrier in the waters of Japan "would serve towards a strengthening of the deterrent force vis-a-vis...the Soviet Union, and therefore, it is desirable (?) from the viewpoint of ensuring Japan's security."

It is an amazing fact that the Japanese foreign policy department appears as an advocate of nuclear weapons, the very same weapons which killed hundreds of thousands inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Doesn't this stand explain another no less striking fact? The country, whose voice on the issue of ridding mankind from the threat of nuclear war could ring out for the whole world to hear, refuses to vote at the U.N. for the non-use of that weapon, for its non-deployment, where it is not yet deployed, for prohibiting the development of its new types.

Isn't it why Tokyo is passing over in silence the USSR's proposal that a treaty be concluded on guarantees, according to which the USSR would commit itself not to use nuclear weapons against Japan, and the latter, would in its turn, reaffirm its commitments to observe the non-nuclear status -- not to produce, not to acquire the nuclear weapons, and not to introduce them into Japan's territory and that country's air space and sea areas?

The apologists of unimpeded calls of nuclear powered aircraft carriers and other U.S. naval ships in Japan claim that these calls "help Japan preserve peace in keeping with the Japanese-American security treaty." But such calls do not mean peace. The current call of the Carl Vinson, the Japanese KYODO TSUSHIN news agency points out, is "part of the United States Far Eastern strategy spearheaded against the Soviet Union." Before the call at Yokosuka the aircraft carrier stayed in the Sea of Japan for "demonstrating the United States naval power".

"Her deployment in the western part of the Pacific is aimed at persuing the 'flexible operations' strategy, i.e. the deployment of aircraft carriers in the areas, where they have not been deployed up to now", it is pointed out in Japan's military circles, which admit that this may heighten tensions in the waters washing Japan.

The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI points out in that connection that "it is for the first time that simultaneously three United States carriers -- 'Carl Vinson', 'Midway', and 'Enterprise' have appeared in the waters washing Japan. They completed the sixty-day "Fleetex" exercises in the Indian and Pacific oceans and then steamed through the Sea of Japan. "These manoeuvres" YOMIURI writes, "are evidence of the emergence of new elements in the strategy of the United States". The military correspondent of another influential Japanese newspaper ASAHI frankly points out that "the new strategy of the USA includes launching strikes against the USSR's far eastern coasts...."

As we can see the visits of the American nuclear powered ships in Japan do not mean peace, but war. As the newspaper MAINICHI admitted, "Even the persons approving of the Japanese-American cooperation in the military field", it points out, "develops in a direction advantageous for Washington". [sentence as received] We will only add that this is a direction not only disadvantageous, but also dangerous to Japan.

PROSPECTS FOR USSR-JAPAN ECONOMIC TIES DISCUSSED

OW071031 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Sergey Alekseyev commentary "pegged to the ninth session of the USSR-Japan Business Cooperation Committee scheduled to open in Tokyo on 12 December"]

[Excerpts] Listeners, the ninth session of the Japan-USSR and the USSR-Japan Business Cooperation Committees will open in Tokyo on 12 December. In the past 5 years since the latest session, the Soviet Union and Japan have gone thorugh a very complex period in the history of their economic relations. However, the scheduled opening of the ninth session has made it possible to expect a favorable turn in trade and economic cooperation between the two countries in the near future.

This expectation is reflected by the planned attendance at the meeting by competent delegations from both sides. Radio Moscow commentator Sergey Alekseyev writes as follows in connection with the scheduled opening of the ninth session of the Business Cooperation Committees of the Soviet Union and Japan:

We strongly hope that the move for change in Soviet-Japanese relations will gain further momentum. According to objective estimates by Japanese experts, Japan will continue to rank among the largest consumers, or importers, of industrial raw materials and fuel in the coming 20 to 25 years. This means that Japan will continue to import raw materials and fuel from its neighbor, the Soviet Union. The eastern part of the Soviet Union is primarily engaged in large-scale production of raw materials which Japanese firms want to import in the many years to come.

Japanese firms have cooperated with the Soviet Union in implementing agreements on fuel and raw materials through a compensation formula. This experience will be useful in realizing joint projects to produce and develop semiprocessed goods and some manufactured products. Mutually complementary factors in Japanese-Soviet trade relations still exist, and it is certain that they will become even more effective in the future.

Of course, raw materials and semiprocessed goods are not the only items that the Soviet Union might possibly export to Japan on a larger scale. The Soviet Union is a fairly large exporter of industrial machines and technical knowledge.

Science and technology has been rapidly developing, and achievements in the field have been shared in lively and diversified forms among various countries. Under these circumstances, it is very important to promote Soviet-Japanese cooperation in manufacturing some machines. This will lead to a gradual shift in production to deeper and more stable exchanges [words indistinct]. The session of the Business Cooperation Committees to be held in Tokyo in December will play a vital role in studying all these possibilities.

In the 1970's, the Soviet Union represented a large market for Japan's plant exporters. The possibility of resuming plant exports to the Soviet Union on an adequately large scale exists in the 1980's as well. Japanese plant makers, who are facing hardship as a result of a sudden, rapid decrease in their exports, will find it very advantageous and reasonable to return to the Soviet market.

We always hold the view that utilizing the merits of international division of labor forms the basis of reciprocal trade and dealings. In this context, objectively speaking, the return to the Soviet market by Japanese plant makers will bring benefits to us as well. Reciprocity was and is our unchanging basic principle in trade with all countries of the world, including Japan.

We would like to stress with satisfaction that business circles in Japan have been increasing their understanding of this Soviet position. This is evidenced by the agreement to open the ninth session of the USSR-Japan and the Japan-USSR committees.

The session is expected to study a very wide range of issues regarding trade and economic relations between the two countries at present and prospects for their future development. This meeting of competent delegations is going to open when the formulation of the 12th 5-Year Plan is under way in the Soviet Union. This will make it possible to reflect in the plan the most constructive proposals to be made from the two sides with regard to future courses of trade and economic cooperation.

Under these circumstances, we feel quite optimistic about the outcome of the meeting. The committee session, to open on 12 December, will enable us to form blueprints for developing trade and economic exchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan in both the near and distant futures.

However, the committee meeting will probably be unable to solve all pending issues regarding trade and cooperation between the two countries. In order to overcome some difficult questions, particularly those of a political nature, business circles in Japan will need positive support from the government, which has been quite inactive since the beginning of the 1980's, in handling the issue of developing economic exchanges with the Soviet Union.

These business circles will probably be able to independently solve a number of economic and trade problems to the satisfaction of both sides. For example, they will be able to solve the problems of streamlining and improving export and import structures and devising new, promising guidelines for cooperation in production and science and technology. We are convinced that trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan have favorable prospects. However, the two sides need to make greater efforts in order to develop these relations favorably.

The Soviet Union regards trade as a bridge leading to good-neighborliness and lasting peace. Therefore, it has invariably been calling for constructive and idealistic approaches toward expanding economic exchanges with Japan.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM101503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo member, deputy premier of the Administrative Council, and DPRK foreign minister was in Moscow 5-6 December on his way to pay a visit to the GDR, Bulgaria, and Romania.

At the airport Kim Yong-nam was met and seen off by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; Kwon Hui-Kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR; and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS CONCERT IN HONOR OF DPRK

LD110537 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Works devoted to the heroic history and the happy present of the people of the DPRK rang out on 10 December in the USSR's Bolshoy Theater.

At the concert, which was a great success, were [words indistinct] Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, and DPRK ambassador in the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES DRA PAPER ON REBELS

PM0/1105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent G. Baykov dispatch under the "What the Facts Reveal" rubric: "Counting on the Bandits"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Dec -- "Backing the Dushmans" is the headline under which the newspaper ANIS carries an article about U.S. and Western assistance to the Afghan counterrevolution.

It is the United States,the most malicious enemy of genuine national freedom and social progress, which is backing the bandit formations, hypocritically called "freedom fighters" by the bourgeois propaganda, the newspaper writes. Washington is unstinting in its financing of open aggression against the DRA. On the pretext of offering "aid to Afghan refugees," it is allocating astronomical sums to the dushmans. The White House now needs a bridgehead, mercenaries, and stooges in order to expand its armed intervention in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. This is being provided for American imperialism by its strategic ally in the region -- Pakistan. Islamabad, ANIS stresses, has taken on the unseemly role of acting as the main executor of America's designs.

Even according to the American magazine TIME, the article stresses, "mines, grenade launchers, rocket launchers, machine guns, and sniper rifles are regularly shipped to rebels in Afghanistan every few days along secret paths." All these armaments, according to the magazine, come from American Army depots in the United States and West Europe. Identifying labels are removed beforehand and then the CIA, no less, makes sure that they safely reach their Pakistani ports of call.

An airfield is being built in the Bannu region: it is planned to use this airfield to organize the delivery of weapons, including chemical weapons, to dushmans operating on DRA territory. Approximately 4,000 rounds of chemical ammunition were flown in specifically to Peshawar by the U.S. Air Force in April and have been distributed among the bandits.

Islamabad has also taken the transporting of weapons and munitions for Afghan bandits right up to the border where caravans are formed to ship them into Afghanistan, particularly through Iran. Pakistani trucks carrying weapons from Pakistan arrived in the Iranian city of Zahedan in late May and the weapons were then transported onto DRA territory via the transshipment point of Jalirobat on the Afghan-Iranian border at the beginning of June. Weapons for the bandits are almost continually transported from Pakistan into the northwestern regions of the DRA via Iran.

Naturally, ANIS points out, the Washingron organizers are making use of the experience of American "Vietnam veterans" and mercenaries from France, the FRG, and other Western countries whose colonial adventures have made them old hands at mass killings. There are at present around 100 centers on Pakistani territory where dushmans receive both general and special military training.

The dushmans receive training not only in the classroom and on the training ground. Gangs now often take part in the military maneuvers of the Pakistani Armed Forces border units.

WESTERN 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM' HIT

PM071030 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondents V. Snegirev and Kh. Yusupov: "The Lies Are Doomed" -- first paragraph is KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpt] The AAPSO conference on problems of a new international information order has ended in Kabul. Representatives of 40 states and a number of international democratic organizations discussed topical questions of the activity of mass news media in today's conditions.

Kabul -- The Intercontinental hotel, where this prestigious forum was held, is on top of a high hill. From there, its visitors see Kabul generously bathed in sunshine and framed by snow-capped mountains. It is hard to believe that at night the dushmans shell the city with rockets and the majestic rocks offer shelter to murderers.

However, it is not just gangs of mercenaries and terrorists that participate in the undeclared war waged against Afghanistan by reactionary forces. "Information imperialism" is also fighting against the April Revolution on a broad front, daily firing massive salvos of slander and disinformation against the republic. It was no accident that Kabul itself was chosen as the venue for the conference on a new international information order; on Afghan soil the participants in the conference could gain first-hand experience of how extensive and sophisiticated the ideological aggression against the DRA is.

The entire work of the conference, the delegates' speeches, and the documents that were adopted indicate that "information imperialism," as the attempts by Western propaganda to dictate its will to millions of people, especially in developing countries, are often called, is part of the global imperialist strategy aimed against progress, national liberation movements, and fighters for peace and disarmament.

Over 50 foreign radio stations broadcast programs in the languages of Afghanistan's peoples. Furthermore, over the last 5 years the total volume of programs beamed to the DRA has increased by a factor of 30 and now stands at more than 100 hours per day. The airwaves are poisoned from Pakistan by the so-called Radio Free Kabul, which was set up by the United States and has 11 stationary transmitters located along the Afghan-Pakistani border at its disposal. VOA broadcasts for 8.5 hours a day in Dari and Pashtu. Furthermore, in line with the modernization plans that are being implemented, this radio station will become even more active over the airwaves. As USIA Director C. Wick recently declared in Washington, his agency intends to "bring its news more effectively to listerners in Afghanistan."

During breaks between sittings, the participants in the conference were given an opportunity to meet agents of the Pakistani and Iranian special services who had secretly infiltrated DRA territory. One of them, a student dropout called Zulfiqar, was tempted by the large fee promised by Pakistani intelligence in exchange for information from the neighboring country, and especially reports on whether the Dari and Pashto programs of Western subversive radio stations reach the Afghans and whether the city dwellers, nomads, and farmers listen to and believe them.

However, the Western mass news media are trying to deceive not just the residents of Afghanistan itself. To a significant extent the target of their activity is the world public as a whole, and brazen undisguised lies are used more often than not as the main weapons. For example, VOA tried to convince its audience that Czechoslovak, Cuban, and South Yemeni troops are stationed in the DRA. Citing allegedly reliable sources, the BBC has repeatedly reported the death of DRA party and Government officials at the dushmans' hands, and yet they are still alive and well.

TIME magazine lied to its readers that supposedly "the Soviet ruble has been introduced as official currency in Afghanistan." Deutsche Welle and other radio stations have lied to their audiences on many occasions, reporting that insurgents had captured such cities as Qandahar, Herat, and Ghazni.

The strategists of "psychological warfare" resort to such crude methods very deliberately. They shower lies on a massive scale on people in Western countries, who are essentially deprived of objective information about events in Afghanistan. The participants in the conference noted that imperialist propaganda, in its attempts to subordinate public opinion, stoops to the dirtiest of methods and means and crudely flouts recognized norms of international order in the information sphere.

The Western countries' ideological subversion is gaining increasingly wide scope and is relying on the latest technology in radio, television, and printing. A gigantic apparatus is involved in its implementation, including state institutions, scientific research centers, and intelligence services. It is coordinated on an international scale and constitutes a total offensive using the most cunning methods of manipulating human consciousness.

DRA'S KARMAL RECEIVES KHITRUN, DELEGATION

LD100810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, has received a delegation from the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, headed by Khitrun, chairman of the committee. During their talks there was an exchange of views on cooperation in agriculture.

PROFIT SEEKING BLAMED FOR BHOPAL DISASTER

LD091651 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Indian city Bhopal has become the scene of a horrible disaster, following an escape of toxic gas at the local chemical plant built by the U.S. company Union Carbide. Twenty-five hundred people died. Besides, tens of thousands have badly suffered from poisoning and many more have gone blind. A 13-day period of mourning has been declared in Madhya Pradesh province where the plant is located.

A thorough inquiry into the circumstances of the unprecedented catastrophe is on, our observer (Maksim Shiryamov) says, yet it is clear already now that the lion's share of responsibility rests with the U.S. company which supplied the equipment. Five of its representatives at the plant have been arrested by the Indian authorities. Equipment for such plants should rule out any possibility for gas escape and it is now obvious that the U.S. equipment failed to meet this requirement. At the same plant six people died as a result of poisoning several years ago. The U.S. company succeeded in hushing up the matter. Yet it did nothing to prevent (?a) similar tragedy.

As a rule, the installation of a reliable safety system requires notable additional expenses. Yet U.S. companies, as they seek to make super profits, ignore such a factor as likely fatalities and quite often export to the developing countries equipment which is a hazard for human life. In the United States the use of such equipment and technologies is prohibited.

Yet the strict norms of safety do not affect exported goods. The U.S. Government does not care what tragedies its so-called technical aid may result in for its recipients. This fully applies to countries in Southeast Asia.

It is small wonder that many of the developing countries refrain from inviting U.S. companies and try to control the activities of operating companies.

NEW TIMES VIEWS INDIA AFTER GANDHI ASSASSINATION

PM071511 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 47, Nov 84 pp 8-10

[L. Zhegalov article: "The Nation Continues Along Its Road"]

[Text] Early this month India's millions, from the eternally snow-capped Himalayas in the north, to the as yet sparsely populated Andaman islands in the south, paid their last tribute to the late Indira Gandhi, that eminent stateswoman and glorious daughter of India, who fell victim to foul assassination. Following the cremation ceremony the copper urns containing her ashes were taken to each of the country's states and federal territories in turn to allow its people to pay their last respects. The symbolic vessels were then taken back to Delhi, from where on November 11 they were flown by a special plane into the Himalayas and their contents scattered.

Indira Gandhi has come to the end of her road here on earth, but the nation is continuing along its road, India's new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said in his appeal to the nation. For several months before Indira Gandhi was killed, public attention was focused on the impending general election. Now that the official period of mourning has ended and the shock of the tragedy is dying down, local politics are again centred on the hustings.

The powers of the current Indian National Congress (I) government expire on January 20. According to procedure, the general election should be held either later this year or early next. It has been scheduled for December 24.

There can be no doubt that Indira Gandhi's assassination will have a great impact both on affairs in the ruling party itself and on the political alignment generally.

For the Congress Party the first test of solidarity was Rajiv Gandhi's unanimous nomination as Prime Minister. Then, at a special meeting of its Working Committee on November 12 he was elected as party chairman, the post Indira Gandhi held up to her death. This will undoubtedly boost the INC(I)'s chances at the coming election.

Democratic circles have welcomed Rajiv Gandhi's appointment as Prime Minister, viewing this as a guarantee that India will not stray from the late Indira Gandhi's anti-imperialist policy.

Today the Communists and all other left forces advocate a national patriotic front incorporating all the nation's democratic forces, including the INC(I), to combat domestic reaction and its imperialist abettors abroad.

However, the Right-wing bourgeois opposition is contesting the legality of Rajiv Gandhi's appointment as Prime Minister, which it clearly sees as a gain for INC(I)'s election chances. Without even having the decency to wait out the national period of mourning, the Rightwing parties rushed to change their election pennant. Whereas before they brandished the "Down with Indira Gandhi" motto, now they have embraced a new slogan, which they believe will rally all opposition forces. This is "down with dynastic rule." There is currently a regrouping going on amidst the medley of bourgeois opposition parties as they search for new alliances. This in itself is an admission by the opposition that the INC(I)'s election chances have dramatically increased, especially by virtue of the emotion that Indira Gandhi's tragic death has aroused.

That, though, is purely subjective. Objectively, India's undeniable record of economic achievement and its international prestige are directly associated with the Indian National Congress, which, after leading the struggle for independence, has governed free India's entire development, bar a brief interval.

However, it is not just outright attacks from the Right-wing opposition that India's new leader has to face. The hidden opponents of the late Indira Gandhi, or rather of the Jawaharlal Nehru's policy she symbolized, are seeking to capitalize on the change of leadership. The country's West-looking comprador bourgeoisie are trying to pressure Rajiv Gandhi into discarding the "doctrinaire" attitude to the economy, in other words, into relating controls on the private sector and stripping the public sector of its dominance in the economic setup.

The Indira Gandhi assassination is an object lesson for those social strata and political forces in the country who viewed her repeated and insistent warnings of an imperialist plot against India as merely an election ploy. The tragic events that followed her death have distinctly shown that certain forces are seeking to destabilize India and break up the nation, whatever the cost.

Nowadays, domestic reaction is seeking to lay all the blame on the Sikh community to which the two assassins belonged. This is being done to divert public attention from the external factors that were attendant, to put it mildly, on the shooting of Indira Gandhi. However, the people of India in their overwhelming majority seem not to be succumbing to this ruse.

"By its independent policy of peace, India, this vast non-aligned land, is serving to create a balance of international forces not in favour of imperialism," Darbara Singh, Punjab's former Chief Minister and a INC (I) leader, said. "Which is why our country has become a target for subversion. That is the angle from which one should view both India's situation at home, and the external attempts at destabilization. The menace emanates from imperialism's most aggressive detachment, whose leaders seek to intimidate the world with a 'limited nuclear war.'"

It is thought here that action to combat this threat will be high on the new government's list of foreign policy priorities. For several now the Reagan Administration has been tightening the noose around India's frontiers. The Sri Lankan authorities are being incited to anti-Indian acts. Bangladesh is also being prodded into worsening relations. Nepal is being pressured into revising its traditional friendliness. However, America's main concern is to rearm Pakistan, as this country looms largest in its anti-Indian strategy.

When U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was in India to attend Indira Gandhi's cremation, he embroidered upon his customary theme of America's supposed concern for the stability of this "most populous democracy." For his part, Rajiv Gandhi told the U.S. Secretary of State that he was seriously concerned over the massive supply of U.S. weaponry to Pakistan, which, he said, was exacerbating the situation in the area and which, as India believes, was on no way connected with the so-called "Afghan events." Observers see this response as consistent adherence to positions espoused in Indira Gandhi's lifetime.

Unlike much of its press, India's government has thus far refrained from directly accusing Washington of complicity in the October 31 tragedy. However, on November 7, it officially protested to the governments of the U.S., Britain and Pakistan over their tolerance of Sikh separatists living there who were openly gloating over Indira Gandhi's assassination and producing more inflammatory remarks. Moreover, Jagjit Singh Chauhan, one of their leaders who is currently resident in London, boasted that he dispatched to India a team of commandos with the task of physically exterminating India's President and new Prime Minister.

Could there be among them a certain Gyani, who acts as a go-between for Sikh extremist bands abroad and local terrorists? A few days before the assassination, at a Sikh shrine in Delhi Gyani heard Satwant Singh, one of the two gunmen who killed Indira Gandhi and is now under arrest, swear his "oath." Subsequently Gyani sneaked out of the country. Found during a search of Satwant Singh's home was separatist literature, including material printed abroad. From circles associated with the government commission of inquiry into the assassination your correspondnet has learned that the commission has evidence indicating involvement of external forces. Well-informed commentators believe that establishment of a possible connection between the assassins and their imperialist patrons will be another priority for the Rajiv Gandhi government in the coming period.

The new prime minister has automatically taken over as chairman of the non-aligned movement, a further consolidation of which he advocated at meetings with leaders of the many non-aligned states who attended the funeral. It is generally believed here that implementation of the decisions made at the 7th summit conference of the non-aligned movement, held in Delhi in the spring of 1983, will represent one more foreign policy priority for the new head of government.

The conviction is being voiced in political circles here that Indira Gandhi's policy of promoting friendship and all-round co-operation with the Soviet Union will continue. In a congratulatory message to the Soviet leadership on the 67th anniversary of the October 1917 Revolution in Russia, Rajiv Gandhi expressed his profound satisfaction with the time-tested, deep-rooted Indian-Soviet friendship, which works for peace and stability.

To sum up: the Indian nation, having experienced its deepest shock in all its history of independence, is forging ahead along its road. The course charted by Jawaharlal Nehru and continued by Indira Gandhi is a rallying point for India's millions. That perhaps is the best guarantee that this great people, having accepted the tragedy as a battle along the road, will overcome all the losses and thorny problems.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS HUN SEN PRESS CONFERENCE

PM101003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Press Conference Held"]

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister, held a press conference at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow 5 December. He was making a stopover in the Soviet Union after visits to Sweden and France at the head of his country's delegation.

Speaking about his trip, the guest stressed its special significance as the first visit to West Europe by a PRK foreign minister. The results of the visit were good in that they have promtoed mutual understanding and increased appreciation by the political circles and public in those countries of the situation in and around Kampuchea.

The minister described the present situation in the PRK. The republic's main achievements in the less than 6 years since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime are that the people have been saved from physical annihilation and have obtained the conditions for their free development, and that the threat of famine has been eliminated.

The country, Hun Sen observed, is having to build a new life in the situation of a constant threat from international imperialism and reaction. These forces are making use of the Pol Pot holdouts and other reactionary Khmer groupings and neighboring Thai territory for hostile intrigues against the PRK. However, our people are making confident progress and all true friends of Kampuchea sincerely rejoice at their successes, the minister stressed.

Hun Sen expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the entire Soviet people for their constant assistance to and support for his country.

Regarding the situation in Southeast Asia, he stated that the PRK advocates peace and stability in the region and that for these to be secured it is above all necessary to end all outside interference and to give the peoples of the region the right to resolve their own affairs. Dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN has an important role here.

Hun Sen dwelt on China's role in the situation around Kampuchea. He pointed to Beijing's unfriendly policy toward the PRK. The aim of this policy is to restore the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. China is seeking to frustrate dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN.

The minister stressed that, no matter what the obstacles, the people of Kampuchea will be able to defend their freedom and will not swerve from their chosen path.

Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR, took part in the press conference.

Hun Sen left for home on the same day. He was seen off at the airport by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, other officials, and Hor Nam Hong.

THAI AMBASSADOR GIVES NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

LD052223 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Today the people of Thailand mark their national day. Taking part in our program is Waikun Samruatraumphon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Thailand to the USSR:

[Samruatraumphon in Russian] Good evening. Today we are marking the birthday of our king, Phumiphon Adunyadet. It is a pleasure for me on this day of celebration to convey to the Government and the people of the Soviet Union greetings and best wishes from the Government and people of Thailand.

Thai-Soviet relations are [words indistinct] between countries with differing politico-economic systems on the basis of mutual respect and (?single) desire to develop mutually advantageous cooperation on the principle of equality. I am convinced that the present good relations and cooperation between our two countries will continue to be strengthened, and that our countries will develop close (?ties) at all levels.

There is no doubt that Thailand ascribes great importance to its friendship with the Soviet Union and we are sparing no efforts for the further deepening and expansion of bilateral ties on a mutually advantageous basis.

In conclusion allow me again on the occasion of this noteworthy event to convey our cordial best wishes to the Government and people of the Soviet Union. Thank you for your attention.

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENTARIAN ON PORT CALL BAN

LD102255 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 10 TASS -- A call to turn the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone was made today by member of Parliament of New Zealand Helen Clark, who arrived in the USA at the invitation of a number of organisations of American peace champions. She stressed at a press-conference here that the Government and people of New Zealand attach special importance to the consolidation of peace.

Helen Clark said the arms race has entered into a very dangerous stage and New Zealand is striving to help arrest it. According to her, this precisely explains the intention of New Zealand's Government to ban the calls into New Zealand's ports of atomic-powered ships or ships with nuclear weapons on board and the deployment of nuclear weapons on New Zealand's territory. Helen Clark said the overwhelming majority of New Zealand's population supports the government's intention.

ZAGLADIN TAKES PART IN PRAGUE TV PANEL DISCUSSION

LD090025 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 5 Dec 84

["Open Platform" program with Central Committee member V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU International Department, O. Bogomolov, academician from the Institute of Economies of the World Socialist System; writer Y. Semenov; and professor V. Lukin, a specialist from the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow -- Live or recorded in Russian with superimposed Czech translation; no video available]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified moderator] Among the first questions that have reached us during the afternoon, Vladimir Polt from Prague-10 has asked: In the press we see the Soviet-American talks due to take place next year referred to as new talks. Why is stress put on the word "new"?

[Zagladin] I shall answer in this way: It is because totally new talks are involved. True, talks have already taken place during the eighties in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and there were also earlier talks on strategic nuclear weapons. Both came to nothing. By starting to deploy medium-range missiles, the Americans made the talks futile. The talks on strategic missiles also lost their meaning. After all, the American medium-range missiles in Europe are strategic weapons, which add to their strategic potential; this put a brake on the other talks, and they were suspended. Now we would like to propose totally new talks that would include both medium-range weapons and nuclear strategic weapons and naturally also space weapons, or to be more precise, the problem of how to prevent the militarization of outer space. These three problems are all closely interrelated. If the militarization of outer space begins, this will create new dangers and difficulties for talks on nuclear weapons. This is why in order to avoid this, we have proposed new talks that will concern all three subjects and should lead to a realistic agreement. This is why we are saying these talks are new.

[Moderator] We now have a complementary question. Leos Trnka from Ostrava has asked which issues will be covered by these talks. You have already outlined some of them.

[Zagladin] I have already named three main problems, which in our view are fundamental: to prevent the militarization of space and to reduce strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and all socialist countries have just confirmed this in Berlin at the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee. We see the main task in halting the feverish arms buildup and curbing all these weapons. Our common aim is their total abolition, but this is of course a distant aim. One must persist, however, and this is why our aim is to curb these weapons, prevent the militarization of space, and bring about a realistic [realny] reduction of both strategic and medium-range missiles. This is what we want to discuss.

[Moderator] We now have here a question from Dr Karel Pesina from Hradec Kralove. I think it would be suitable for Comrade (Lepin), who is a specialist in these issues. The question is as follows: Where does the danger lie in extending the arms race into space? President Reagan's administration asserts that it wants to deploy defensive weapons there.

[Lukin] The danger is enormous and I would say multifaceted. In the first place, transferring the arms race into space is dangerous because it constitutes enormous new multibillion dollar arms expenditures requiring enormous resources and thereby siphoning resources away from the real needs of those nations taking part in the armament.

This is a very expensive affair. It is, of course, also a purely military danger. Look how a space arms buildup is defended in America. When President Reagan appeared with Mondale during the election debate he said that his arms race in space was in effect a defensive measure in the current situation. The current situation, as we know, is called in the West a balance of terror. It is such a balance that when the other side starts a nuclear war then the opposing side would still be able, after the first strike, to deliver a crushing retaliatory strike. The propaganda-makers who wrote the justification for Reagan -- that is the justification for his decision -- and who wrote the notes for his debate, are rather cunning. They say: Let us build a space defense, and this defense will lead to a situation where we will be protected against a nuclear attack. Let the other side build this space shield and then the balance of teror will disappear, for we shall all be protected and peace will be stronger. This is their argument. Such an argument, of course, will not hold up because in discussions I have had with many of our scientists we have come to the conclusion that it is not possible either now or in the distant future to build a 100-percent defense, and a 90-percent one will lead to the other side launching retaliatory measures to maintain the balance of terror we have been talking about. But let us imagine, for arguments' sake, that we start building such a 100-percent defense. This would lead to one side at some point coming closer to achieving such an objective while the other one would still be somewhat further away from this goal. The situation in which the other side would find itself would sharply increase tension in the world. This is another reason why this kind of arms race is so dangerous. I repeat the many dangers, both economic and military, and this is why the only benefit from this arms race, hardly anyone is going to build these space systems, spending billions on them, which later will be supplemented by some kind of antisystems, systems to destroy space systems. Therefore, this is an exhausting arms race, and this is why we have been systematically proposing to the United States that they give up this aim. But you know the kind of ambiguous attitude they have taken until recently. As Vadim Valentinovich has just said, the talks will now start and we shall see where they are going to lead. Yes, these are talks about talks but they may lead us out of an impasse.

[Zagladin] If you allow me, I will sum up what my colleague has said. There are two dangers. I would say the economic danger is important but it is not the main one. The first one is that the so-called cosmic defense is in effect an insurance system to protect first-stike capabilities and to enable delivery of the second. The second one only concerns the United States, and no longer its allies. In other words, the United States somehow protects itself but leaves its allies, Japan and West Europe, totally defenseless. Many Americans understand the danger of this situation and this is why Reagan, in his debate with Mondale, declared that if something happens we will transfer the technology to the other side so that this system is created both here and there. However, Mondale objected, quite incorrectly, that this was not meant seriously and that this would not happen.

[Moderator] Viewer Lukas Mares from Prague-7 notes that Academician Bogomolov is director of the Institute of Economies of the World Socialist System, so this question is an economic one. What is the preliminary assessment of the economic experiment that has been in progress in the USSR since last January, if any assessment has yet been made of course?

[Bogomolov] The experiment is not yet completed, but the initial results have been examined in detail by the party Politburo, and the analysis shows that the extension of econmic independence of enterprises of the ministries involved in the experiment -- this independence has been fully promoted among the incentive funds of the enterprises, and the fulfillment of agreements is being carried out much more carefully than in previous years.

Other economic performance indicators have also improved, even though it must be said that, for example, in the growth of productivity, reduction of material costs, and energy-intensiveness in enterprises taking part in the experiment, the results are not as marked as in the case of the fulfillment of economic agreements. Our position is that the experiment must be continued; its conditions must be further adjusted; and next year, as you know, we want to extend this experiment to 21 USSR ministries, both all-union and republic.

[Moderator] Here is a question for Comrade Lukin. Jiri Vosnik from the Kutna Hora District asks the following: The CSSR is on the western border of the socialist community. Do you think the retaliatory measures taken by the USSR in agreement with the CSSR and the GDR are sufficiently commensurate with the U.S. bid to achieve superiority?

[Lukin] Our leaders have said quite clearly that if the arms race continues, if more missiles continue to be deployed in Europe, then our country will take adequate countermeasures to restore the balance of forces. Such measures are being carried out. Among them is the one mentioned by the person who asked the question, but this is not the only measure; there are others. For example, submarines have been moved closer to America so that America should directly feel the weight of the measures resulting from the buildup of arms. We want to ensure in a comprehensive way that these measures lead to our protection and to the protection of the whole community. Of course, I am talking not about statistics but about dynamics. Unfortunately, the Americans are continuing the arms race, and their allies are continuing it too. We must take into account the whole dynamics of this process.

[Zelenka] In any case, we will not permit NATO and the United States to have superiority.

[Zagladin] Our enemies' mistake lies in the fact that they underestimated the ability of both the USSR and of our community to respond, and to respond sufficiently quickly. Recently, I was repairing something in my apartment and found an old American book called "When Will Russia Have an Atomic Bomb?" They forecast that this would be in 1985. The same happened with other forecasts. I have no doubt that anything they will do will meet with a rapid, accurate, and necessary response, but no exaggeration.

[Moderator] Here is a question for Comrade Zagladin from Petr Jelenice from Podebrady. He asks: Do you think the government of President Reagan is seriously interested in achieving an agreement on nuclear weapons with the USSR? And here is a similar question from Bratislava, where Comrade Juraj Batos phoned in as follows: Is there a real chance of achieving an agreement on nuclear weapons?

[Zagladin] This is a good question, because the one complements the other. The first question: Is there a genuine interest on the part of the Americans to achieve an agreement? I would answer like this: I don't know if they are really interested. There are objective and subjective conditions here, and circumstances which force the current American leadership to begin talks. Four years ago, when President Reagan was first elected President, he set his aims as follows: To disrupt military parity; to achieve superiority; to push socialism back to old positions; to deal a crushing blow to the national liberation movement and the antiwar movement; and to make his allies toe the line. At the same time, we must not underrate the fact that in some places the imperialists have had some success, for example, in Grenada. This circumstance, however, forces one to ponder.

A recent poll showed that 80 percent of American citizens are alarmed at this situation and want an improvement in relations with the USSR and want an agreement on halting the arms race. Is it possible not to take this into consideration? It is, to a certain extent, but not afterwards. The allies of the United States have in their countries the same sentiments, and currently not only from the side of public opinion, but also from a part of the ruling circles. I will no longer speak about the antiwar movement,

about the nonaligned countries. However, all this forces one to make certain correction in politics, and this provides some hope. The second question complements the first. It is possible to fulfill these hopes of achieving an agreement only if everyone who really seeks such an agreement negotiates very actively. As far as our country is concerned, our policy is clear and has been set out many times: We want to continue to strive to achieve concrete agreements on issues of disarmament. If the genuinely democratic and peace-loving forces continue to insist on their demands, the chances will be better. A great role, of course, is played by the development of countries -- of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, the GDR, of all our countries. The strongest foundation for peace are the successes of socialism. And that's a fact. And I think that everyone of us can contribute to the struggle for achieving realistic agreements.

[Moderator] We were speaking about redressing the balance of forces earlier to prevent the enemy from gaining superiority. Well, one of our viewers evidently did not understand the answer, and he is Petr Prokes from Prague-1, who asks: In what way does the presence of submarines -- and you were talking about this earlier, Comrade Lukin -- closer to the U.S. coast affect our security?

[Lukin] Well, the Americans are deploying their medium-range missiles on the territory of the West European countries. As is known, there exists asymmetry between the situation in the United States and the Soviet Union. These missiles, in view of the proximity of the socialist countries and the Soviet Union and the United States' allies, are, as far as we are concerned, strategic. They are close to us. They represent a threat to the centers of the Warsaw Pact and Soviet Armed Forces. Taking this geo-strategic circumstance into consideration, our leadership has decided that America too, and not only its allies, should feel the effect of its new retaliatory measures, which are taken not only against its allies -- and in any case not specifically against its allies -- but against American strategy, against American policy, and therefore also against the territory in the United States itself. Let me try and put it more clearly. You see, the Americans, before they deployed their medium-range missiles, were able to strike us in 30-35 minutes. When they deployed those missiles, they reduced this time to 5, 7, and 12 minutes. If we transfer our submarines closer to their coasts, then in this way we create the same situation in which we reduce the time to 5, 7, and 12 minutes in which we can hit all their centers.

[Zelenka] What I think the viewer did not understand is the fact that our security will in this way be brought back into balance, and that America will feel that it too could be hit in a matter of 5 minutes or so.

[Moderator] Now here is a question which brings us back to economic issues and away from foreign policy. Vera Novotna from Prague-1 asks: How is the Food Program in the Soviet Union being implemented? She is particularly interested in knowing whether this year's extremely cold weather has brought problems in agriculture and whether this has had some effect on the fulfillment of the Food Program? On a similar theme, we have received another question from Jiri Dlouhy from Brno, and Cestmir Poluk from Prague-2, and he asks whether this year's weather has had any effect on the harvest?

[Bogomolov] The Food Program is a strategy of our party aimed at developing agricultural production and ensuring food supplies to the people, according to the results of science and technology. Gradually, we are trying to implement a large number of difficult goals. The basic idea of the whole thing, of course, is to ensure that we develop the production infrastructure and our agricultural potential to supply enough machinery and improve the land fund, because land is the foundation of agricultural production. And precisely the question of a better utilization and better amelioration were the two subjects on the agenda of the latest party Central Committee session. The session studied this problem from all angles. We are creating a stable basis for crops in the Soviet Union with the help of drainage and irrigation, which is very important for us. Of course,

we must think about improving the economic conditions under which the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working. We must improve the system of management. Measures are being taken in this respect as well. In the Soviet Union, as you probably know, we are at present trying to combine the endeavors of various elements of the agroindustrial complex. At first, this is being done on the district level; we are establishing district production economic units, and we already are trying to do this on the republic level. We want to develop and utilize khozraschet [economic accountability] in order to create the necessary incentives. This system of measures is already beginning to yield results, despite the fact that this year's weather definitely cannot be called favorable. Despite this, however, the average annual yields in the last 5-year plan were considerably lower than the volume of agricultural production which we have had this year. This year we have produced 10 billion worth of production more than was the average in the years of the previous 5- year plan. Animal production is developing successfully, and this is attested to by the increased procurement of animal production. Thus we cannot say that we have eliminated all the problems or learned how to cope with the weather. Nevertheless, it can be said without doubt that the trends are positive, and this is connected with the fact that the party has correctly worked out this very principled program.

[Moderator] Comrade Karol Brezina from Poprad asks how trade relations are developing between the Soviet Union and the United States in the current tense international situation?

[Bogomolov] Economic and trade relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are currently at a very low level. There is no doubt that there are considerable opportunities for developing these relations, but this is prevented by the political situation and by the tension in international relations that has emerged above all through the fault of the aggressive circles in the United States itself. We would be willing to develop economic relations with any capitalist country that is ready to deal with the socialist countries on the basis of mutual advantage and equal rights. The CEMA countries -- and this was convincingly shown at the economic summit this summer in Moscow -- in addition to problems of deepening cooperation among themselves, have put forward a constructive program for reviving international economic relations.

[Moderator] Here is a question from viewer [name indistinct] in Prague-4: What is your view about the antiwar movement in Western Europe? Has it taken on a new dimension since the beginning of the eighties?

[Zagladin] Yes, it has. This new dimension certainly does exist in comparison with the beginning of the eighties. This movement is developing so quickly and in so many ways that we cannot clearly understand and assess all its aspects. One thing is clear, though. In practical terms, this new wave of the antiwar movement began in Europe in 1979, that is, at the time when the decision was made to deploy American missiles in Europe. Every year brings something new.

Now it is 1984; the missiles are here; they have been deployed for a year now, and many people said that the movement would weaken. Of course, it is natural that there is a certain degree of disappointment. We fought, they say; we took to the streets, but the missiles are here all the same. This is what some people are thinking, but it is a great success that most of those involved in the movement have not given up, have not hung their heads, and have not abandoned their struggle. It has taken on new forms. In 1984, specialists began to get actively involved, such as doctors, and lawyers. In Moscow recently there was a group of lawyers who do not belong to the International Democratic Federation of Lawyers. They are from a different, a rightist federation, but they are as alarmed as others. Nuclear scientists, physics experts, and recently, writers, held their congresses, and thus I think the movement goes into depth. New and weightier slogans have begun cropping up, and not just concerning one aspect of missiles.

The movement now calls for a missile freeze, a halt to the arms race, demands going over to a genuine reduction of numbers. For all practical purposes, these are the proposals of the socialist countries, and are supported, even though in different forms. So the movement has not lost its sense of direction; it is not giving in to disappointment; and I think the fight will continue. New slogans, new demands will be made, but the fight will continue.

[Moderator] Daniel Hrynka from Prague-1 asks about current relations between the USSR and the PRC. Can you say how these are going to develop?

[Zagladin] I will answer this question quite clearly. We in the USSR, and I think that you in Czechoslovakia, too, that we all wish that relations would normalize between our countries and the PRC -- whose contribution to the revolutionary process we all highly valued in 1949 -- with the PRC which, together with us, was striving for peace and socialism, as well as building a socialist system. There have been certain shifts, perhaps in the economy. Yes, there have been considerable shifts, this year's economic relations will double. Of course, this is not the most important thing. We would like to improve political relations and keep on developing them. Here, however, certain difficulties exist. These are in the fact that our Chinese partners would like, or they are saying, that they would like to normalize relations. We listen to this very attentively, are taking it to heart, but at the same time they are saying it in such a way that we must deal with them over the heads of some third countries -- such as Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Afghanistan. But we cannot conduct talks at the expense of our friends. They also embarrass us because on some international issues, our Chinese comrades proceed, to put it mildly, from positions that are very distant to ours. Personally, I am very sorry about this, and I think the sooner this is rectified, the better. Our leading representative, Comrade Chernenko, recently again repeated that the improvement of relations, the normalization of relations, between China and the Soviet Union and all socialist countries would be very useful to the cause of peace and socialism.

CSSR'S HUSAK, STROUGAL RECEIVE USSR'S TALYZIN

PM070943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Met"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Dec -- The 25th session of the Soviet-Czechoslovak intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation has been held here.

Its participants discussed questions of the further development of collaboration between the USSR and the CSSR in this sphere in accordance with the agreements reached at meetings between the two countries' leaders. Proceeding from the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference, attention was focused on the elaboration of cooperation questions for the current period and the longer term.

The session examined the results of work on the coordination of the two countries' national economic plans for 1986-1990, which are designed to ensure the all-around development and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical relations between the USSR and the CSSR. Questions concerning the preparation of the program for long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR for the period through the year 2000 were discussed.

The session participants also examined questions of the fulfillment of reciprocal contracts for goods deliveries and the construction and modernization of light industry enterprises, measures to ensure the transportation of foreign trade freight, and the expansion of cooperation in the chemical industry.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Czechoslovak delegation was headed by R. Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier.

N.V. Talyzin was received by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and L. Strougal, CSSR premier.

DOLGIKH RECEIVES SED WORKERS DELEGATION

PM101411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the headline "Interparty Links"]

[Text] A delegation of SED workers led by Troelitzsch, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee Construction Department, visited the USSR 3-7 December in accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the SED. It was acquainted with the CPSU's experience of guiding construction. The German comrades had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, the Sverdlovsk Obkom and the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs. They visited construction sites and construction and design organizations.

The delegation was received by Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were I.N. Dmitriyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, and GDR Ambassador to the USSR E. Winkelmann.

CPSU'S GORBACHEV RECEIVES PZPR'S BARCIKOWSKI

PM101259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] K. Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 4-7 December with a group of PZPR party workers.

K. Barcikowski was received at the CPSU Central Committee by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K.V. Rusakov and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the talks, an exchange of opinions took place on experience in the party leadership of the national economy. Questions of the implementation of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland in the Period Through the Year 2000 were discussed.

The Polish comrades visited a number of USSR ministries and departments.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks, which passed in a comradely atmosphere.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES MOSCOW'S PROMYSLOV

PM111009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, received Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.F. Promyslov, who is on a visit here. A friendly conversation was held.

POLISH ANTISOCIALISTS LINKED WITH FRG REVANCHISTS

LD062344 Moscow International Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] At an acute angle; back to the trenches of the cold war: This is the way the democratic circles of FRG society describe a whole series of statements and actions of some members of the present coalition government of the DCU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union Christian Social Union] and Free Democrats.

Definite confirmation of this policy is the intended release of alleged documentary information on the crimes allegely committed against Germans at the end of World War II. In essence, this further provocation is an atrocious slander against socialist nations, and above all, against Poland. The dreamed-up crimes, which the official representatives from Bonn talk so much about, are not a new topic by any means. This subject has been exploited in the FRG for a quarter of a century in a series of books, articles, and television film. There is something else that gives cause for amazement: There are Polish citizens of the same opinion -- for example, one of the founders and leaders of the notorious Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS KOR], Jan Josef Lipski. He has written a treatise under the pompous title: "Two Homelands, Two Patriotic Attitudes."

To begin with, this pseudoscientific nonsense, or rather this treacherous slander gainst the Polish nation, was published by the illegal KSS KOR Nowa printing house and then by the Paris KULTURA, which is controlled by the American CIA. Lipski tried to prove that the fusion of the Piast lands on the Oder-Neisse with the motherland is an alleged historic injustice against Germany. After a while, in the summer of 1984, Lipski once again expressed his antipatriotic insinuations, this time in the columns of the Hamburg weekly DER SPIEGEL. Lipski, a sworn enemy of People's Poland, reached the point where he started saying that the sinister Drang Nach Osten [Drive to the East] is simply a myth and an excuse to veil the crimes the Poles committed against the Germans who were expelled from the western lands.

No wonder such patriotic ardor from one of the so-called spokesmen of the Polish nation nation's interests was enthusiastically welcomed by West German revisionists, whose views are openly expressed by Ministers Zimmermann and Windele and other official personalities. It is worth stressing here that from the very beginning, West German politicians such as Strauss and his closest confederates have been on the lookout for advocates among the Polish counterrevolutionary extremists. It was a simple deal: You support the revanchist claims while we generously cover the costs of your subversive, antisocialist activity.

The contacts betwen the Polish counterrevolutionaries and West German revisionists date from Adam Michnik's visit to the FRG in 1977. The revisionist circles received the emissary of the Polish opposition in a very friendly way. Articles began appearing in the West German press giving clear hints that the rightist forces in the FRG, including obviously the revanchists, could fully rely on the Polish oppositionists.

This mutual admiration was most meaningfully expressed when the wave of strikes swept the Gdansk coast. Jacek Kuron openly explained his own understanding of the aims of the West German revisionists during a Warsaw meeting with Karl Gustav (Stroem), one of the leading publicists of the anti-Polish Springer publishing syndicate. Soon (Stroem) was writing in the columns of DIE WELT: Kuron is resolutely in favor of unifying the two German states under the aegis of the FRG. In such an event, he explains, Poland would have a common frontier with a noncommunist state, which would make the fight against the present regime easier.

Kuron's attitude of advocating German unification under the FRG has clearly been indescribably welcomed by the revanchists, and Kuron and his followers have received from the (Zeidel) revisionists' fund their 30 pieces of silver: DM800,000.

The theoreticians and practitioners of the creeping revolution in Poland highly welcomed this gift. Michnik himself declared that the FRG authorities should link economic cooperation with Poland with specific political undertakings by its government. The leaders of the revionist landschaftmann organizations inevitably came out with an idea of repurchasing the lands on the Oder-Neisse by using the previously granted credits. In another article, the abovementioned Springer hack, (Stroem), favored comprehensive support for those in Poland who want to dismantle socialism and weaken the political basis of the Polish state.

In their anticommunist fervor, the leaders of the opposition have been sinking deeper and deeper into the morass of national treachery. They reached the point where they started saying that the inhabitants of Silesia have no right to call themselves Poles. New encouragement immediately from the banks of the Rhine: The Volkswagen consortium, within the framework of its spurious aid for the Polish workers, handed over another substantial sum of money to the KSS KOR extremists. Cooperation between the enemies of socialist Poland and the revionists continues to this day. Above all, this concerns the activists of the anti-Polish political emigration. This is a fair-sized crown, starting with the editor of the Paris KULTURA GIEDROYE -- who always propagates the one single idea that Poland border directly on the noncommunist West -- and finishing with Father Franciszek (Blachnicki), who has found a place for himself in West Germany. Trying to please his masters at all costs, the Reverend Franciszek reached the point where at one of the revisionist meetings he shouted, twisting the words of the national anthem: Germany has not perished as long as we Poles live. The case rests.

RYABOV RECEIVED BY BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV

PM101514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks End"]

[Text] Talks have ended here between a Soviet Government delegation headed by Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is in Bulgaria, and a Bulgarian delegation headed by A. Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, on questions of further developing cooperation in the sphere of the chemical industry in 1986-1990 and in the subsequent period in the light of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference.

In the course of the talks, attention was devoted to questions connected with technical assistance to Bulgaria by the Soviet Union in the renovation and modernization of chemical industry projects and enterprises built earlier with the USSR's assistance. The leader of the Soviet Government delegation was received by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

During the meetings, which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, the mutual desire was expressed to further deepen cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the chemical industry sphere.

NEW TIMES MARKS ALBANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

PM111014 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 48 Nov 84 pp 22-24

[G. Mitkevich article: "Forty Years of People's Albania"]

[Text] November 29 is Albania's national day. On that day, 40 years ago, the Albanian patriots completed, after more than five years of struggle, the liberation of their homeland from the fascist invaders, thus winning their freedom and independence.

Albania was one of the first victims of fascist aggression. Treacherously seized by fascist Italy in April 1939, it had to endure all the hardships of Italian and, later, Nazi occupation. But the Albanian people refused to submit to the invaders. Its finest sons and daughters rose arms in hand to fight for freedom. That struggle grew in scope after the beginning of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people. The national liberation movement was led by the Communist Party of Albania (now called the Party of Labour) which was born in the grim days of November 1941. As one of its later documents pointed out, "It was only the Soviet Union's entry into the war against fascism that opened up clear prospects for our country and created the objective conditions for its liberation. These conditions were also decisive in the formation of the Communist Party of Albania."

The Soviet Union never recognized the capture of Albania by the fascist aggressors, and resolutely supported its people's struggle. In December 1942, soon after the establishment of the National Liberation Front of Albania, the Soviet Government issued a statement "On the Independence of Albania," in which it greeted the patriots' anti-fascist struggle and opposed any attempts to interfere in the country's internal affairs. The arrival in Albania in August 1944 of a Soviet military mission ushered in a new stage in Soviet-Albanian battlefield cooperation.

The Soviet Army's victories at the fronts of the Second World War, especially the rout of the Nazi forces in the Balkans, paved the way for Albania's freedom. The Albanian National Liberation Army, by then nearly 70,000 strong, went over onto the offensive and cleared the occupation forces out of the country. "It would have been inconceivable that we and many other, bigger and more powerful European nations could have won freedom were it not for the heroic struggle of the Soviet Union, the crucial factor in victory," the Albanian Party of Labour stated in a document of its first congress.

Their freedom won, the Albanians established a people's democracy and proceeded to lay the foundations of socialism -- a turning point in the nation's history. To appreciate its significance one must recall what Albania was like before liberation. Albanians themselves described it as a backward, agrarian, semi-feudal and semi-colonial country. In some mountain areas, the economy was at a semi-subsistence stage. Agriculture, which in 1938 accounted for more than 90 per cent of the gross social product, was backward and inefficient. Industry was rudimentary: a small number of enterprises for processing agricultural raw materials, insignificant oil fields, primitive mining of ores and coal. There were only a few thousand industrial workers. Industry's share in the national income in 1938 was less than 4 percent. There were no railways, no sea transport, not a single higher educational establishment, professional theatrical company or museum. A country with a population of one million had only 380 university and college graduates. More than 80 per cent of the population were illiterate.

Prewar Albania was, then, hardly mature for socialist revolution. However, the Soviet Union's decisive victories over fascism and the rise of the national liberation movement in the Balkans produced a new situation which enabled Albania's working people, after the country's liberation, to establish, with the support of the working class in more highly developed countries, above all in the USSR, a basis for directly proceeding to the building of socialism.

Albania's political and socio-economic development was fresh confirmation of Lenin's thesis that backward, little developed countries can, under certain conditions, advance directly to building socialism, by-passing the stage of capitalist development. The all-round assistance and support given to Albania by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was a vital factor in this.

After the establishment of Soviet-Albanian diplomatic relations in 1945 co-operation between the two countries grew from year to year. True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union bore the brunt of the effort to safeguard the interests of People's Albania internationally and ensure favourable conditions for its constructive labours. As well as extending large credits, it gave Albania free aid in the economic, technical, scientific and other spheres. Hundreds of Soviet specialists worked selflessly in different sectors of the Albanian economy and culture. Thousands of Albanian workers and specialists were trained with Soviet assistance.

This aid did much to accelerate the country's socio-economic development. Thanks to it, a whole range of new industries -- power, metal and woodworking, textile -- was established in Albania. The oil and mining industries were extended and modernized. Many enterprises were built, including a textile mill in Tirana, an oil refinery in Cerrik, a woodworking plant in Elbassan, a sugar refinery in Maliqi and a number of hydro- and thermal power stations. By the end of 1955 Albania had been converted into an agrarian-industrial state.

In 1957, the Soviet Government donated to the Albanian people all the industrial enterprises built in Albania with Soviet economic and technical assistance and cancelled all its debts. This is added proof of the Soviet Union's fraternal attitude to Albania and concern for its prosperity.

By the early 1960's, the dedicated labour of the Albanian workers and peasants, plus the fraternal co-operation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, enabled Albania to accomplish an historic task -- create the economic basis of socialism in both town and country. Considerable successes had also been achieved in promoting culture, science, the arts and public health and in raising the people's standards of living. The Fourth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, held in February 1961, stated: "The assistance and support given us by the Soviet Union was one of the main external factors behind the great successes we have scored in building socialism."

The country has changed its aspect in the years of people's government. A national industry has been established. Railways have been built and a merchant navy set up. The per capita national income has increased more than five times over. The entire social structure has changed. The working class has grown 38 times over compared with the prewar period.

These are only some of the achievements People's Albania can point to on the eve of its 40th birthday.

The Soviet people entertain feelings of friendship for the Albanian people. The USSR has worked consistently for the creation of healthier Albanian-Soviet relations. This would be in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of socialism the world over.

UK MEASURES AGAINST ANTIMISSILE MOVEMENT VIEWED

LD102337 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From "Glance at the British Scene" program by (?Yuriy Nalin)]

[Text] There was a time when the opposition in the British Parliament demanded from the Defense Ministry assurances that troops guarding American cruise missiles would under no circumstances open fire on demonstrators protesting against the missile deployment. The defense secretary said he could not give such guarantees, and that the government's duty was to ensure the missiles' safety. Mr Heseltine in effect only confirmed the Tory government's position, common to all the NATO countries in regard to their compatriots fighting for peace. Following Washington's example, London set up a special coordination group to fight against the antimissile movement. The group included leading officials of the Defense Ministry, the Home and Foreign Offices, and also the prime minister's secretariat. Corresponding departments were formed at the ministries themselves, as well as (?the new) secret services.

The NEW STATESMAN recently disclosed some subversive operations against the peace campaigners. For instance, the pro-NATO British Atlantic Committee and the Institute of the Armed Forces of Britain were instructed to launch a propaganda campaign against the report "Research and the Bomb," published by clergymen in Britain, and also hostile propaganda activity in the General Synod of the Anglican Church.

In March 1983 the Conservative majority in the British Parliament extended the (term) of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, adopted in 1976, legislation that the British authorities can use against any fighter for civil rights and political freedom. This law empowers the police to detain suspects without any grounds, not for the purpose of a judicial inquiry, but allegedly to obtain information. During the time the act has been in force some 6,000 people have been arrested; 5,000 of them have been held with no charge against them. Needless to say, the law can be applied to any Briton from whom the authorities will want to obtain information, say about the reasons for his involvement in the antiwar movement. Women peace activists have been persecuted and imprisoned, their property has been confiscated, and their tent camps have been ruined. The accusations against them are a mockery of common sense. One shouldn't think that they are accused of actions for peace, as some British human rights advocates allege. They have been tried, jailed and barred for life from the Greenham Common base by decision of the Newbury Court for allegedly hindering traffic, disrupting law and order, and trespassing on other people's property rights.

But even more effective measures have been devised. The order of the supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, General Rogers, to open fire on people defending the right to life gives rise to concern. And units with an experience in combat in Ulster are openly preparing to fight against their people. Some army manuals instruct troops to [words indistinct] by actively interfering on the side of the authorities. This brings to mind a frank statement by the predecessor of the current secretary general of NATO, Lord Carrington, Josef Luns. He said that one-fifth of NATO's army divisions would be enough to prevent an undesirable turn of events in Western Europe; a remark reflecting the current thinking of the NATO generals.

Never before have nations been so much aware of the disastrous consequences of nuclear war, and have so unanimously denounced the policy of crude force and aggression. Psychological warfare against peace activists is a war against the fundamental human rights to life.

TASS ON SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION WITH UK

LD101749 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- The Soviet Committee for Science and Technology and the British "Overseas Marketing Corporation" concluded here an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of dietetic baby foods for five years ahead. Besides, the exchange of information, specialists, the holding of seminars, the partners intend to conduct joint tests and develop recipes of foods on dairy, meat and vegetable basis.

Scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in different spheres is conducted in the biggest volumes in the framework of such agreements. A TASS correspondent was told at the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology that such ties have already been established with more than 15 British firms. The holding of seminars and symposiums is one of the wide-spread forms of cooperation. Several dozen such seminars and symposiums were held with the participation of specialists of British firms in the Soviet Union this year. Moreover, machinery, equipment and technologies are jointly tested and developed. An experiment for the increase of cereals' yield was held, for instance, in the Soviet Union with the participation of the ICI firm.

Mixed working groups cooperate actively on various branches of technology. The most tangible result has been obtained by a working group for the coal industry -- a sample of an automated tunnelling combine without analogues in the world practice has been jointly created.

Cooperation in the sphere of fundamental and applied research was deeply developed. It comprises radio astronomy and optical astronomy, quantum electronics and other spheres. Scientists of the two countries jointly designed an electronic optical chamber for the studies of superfast processes in quantum electronics.

On the whole scientific and technical ties between the USSR and Britain are implemented on the basis of programs of cooperation in the sphere of science and technology for a decade ahead. The term of the operation of this program ends in February next. It has been recommended to extend it for the subsequent five years. It is intended to revise and supplemement the program with new topical problems, specifically, connected with flexible production systems, management of industrial production, material- and energy-saving technologies.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ CITED ON NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD101852 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Madrid December 10 TASS -- Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the Spanish Government, in answer of questions from a group of Catalan journalists, has admitted that the Spanish public at large comes out against the country's NATO membership. Having recalled that the decision on Spain's becoming a member of the North Atlantic alliance was taken by the previous right-of-centre government, he pointed out: "If it were I to take a decision to join the Atlantic alliance, I would not have taken it." "However, we are in the bloc already," the head of the Spanish Government said, adding that, in his view, "Spain's present status in NATO does not limit in any way its resources in the field of foreign policy".

The country's NATO membership gives rise to protests among the Spanish public. The committee for immediate holding of a referendum on the question of Spain's NATO membership has circulated the text of a statement which it will send to the forthcoming regular congress of the ruling Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE).

In the statement, a demand is being put forward, in particular, to fix an exact date for the holding of a national referendum and not to link it with other foreign-policy problems of the country.

The committee for immediate holding of a referendum on Spain's NATO membership was set up in July this year. On the committee are many political figures, representatives of democratic organisations and trade unions. The committee's first assembly was held in Madrid at the end of last week. The delegates strongly criticised the stand of Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of Government, who during the recent parliamentary debate "on the state of the nation" came out in favour of continuation of the country's participation in the Atlantic alliance.

ZHOLKVER NOTES PLANNED U.S. WARHEADS IN ICELAND

LD102004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz set off today on a trip to a number of countries in West Europe. In Brussels he will take part in a session of the NATO council at the foreign minister level. U.S. observers are not concealing that the chief of the U.S. foreign policy department intends to demand increased participation in Washington's military programs by NATO member-states.

A fresh example of this are plans for stationing U.S. nuclear weapons in Iceland. The press has leaked reports that these plans provide for the storage of around 5,000 depth-charges with nuclear warheads at the U.S. military base in Keflavik. These reports have aroused a wave of indignation in Iceland. The country's parliament has demanded, at an emergency session, immediate explanations from the government. Prime Minister Hermannsson has stated that the stationing of nuclear weapons on the island, both in peacetime and in war, is prohibited without special government permission. The point is that Washington, as we can see, has no intention at all of asking permission.

Furthermore, the same Secretary of State Shultz, before leaving for West Europe, made a major, so-called principled speech in New York in which he tried to prove that, and I quote, the use of force is legitimate in certain cases. The chief of the U.S. foreign policy department called his report the Morality of Force. However, to digress from such moralizing, which in my view is generally amoral when one bears in mind the consequences of the use of force in our nuclear missile age, it has to be stated that this is also confirms Washington's adherence to a policy of state terrorism. It is just recently that the UN, despite the United States opposition, adopted a resolution on the impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism. I will add to this that a policy of force and the arms race in all its manifestations are being rejected increasingly resolutely by people.

PRAVDA SEES NATO, PENTAGON PRESSURE ON DENMARK

PM101440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov report: "Pressure on Denmark"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 8 Dec -- A squall of reproaches, sermons, and threats has recently been unleashed on Denmark by the Pentagon and NATO bosses, who are using as levers the press, which is obedient to them.

The Danes are accused of unreliability and are described practically as villains undermining the foundations of the NATO edifice. The Danes are intimidated with the imaginary threat of "Soviet invasion" if Denmark closes access to its territory to American nuclear weapons.

In the past 2 years the Folketing (parliament) has adopted by a majority of votes a series of resolutions instructing Schlueter's cabinet to pursue a line which Washington regards as running counter to America's global nuclear strategy. In the last month the Danish parliament has instructed the government to act energetically to prevent the appearance of nuclear weapons in Denmark not only in peacetime, but also in the event of an international crisis or war.

Schlueter's cabinet did, it is ture, hurry to declare its disagreement with the stance of the Folketing foreign policy commission, and instructed Denmark's representative at the United Nations to vote with NATO against this resolution. But the Social Democrats, who are in opposition and who, together with the other left-wing parties, make up a majority in the Folketing, do not intend to reconcile themselves to that.

SOVIET OFFICIALS ATTEND FINNISH EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM101424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] On 6 December A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark the Finnish national holiday, Independence Day.

The reception was attended by A.A. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. A delegation from the Finland-Soviet Union Society headed by Finnish Minister E. Kuuskoski-Vikatmaa was also present.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS FRG DOMESTIC POLITICAL PROBLEMS

PM101036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Ye. Bovkun article: "What Has Caused the 'Crisis of Confidence'"]

[Excerpts] Passions are running high in Bonn. People are arguing in the Bundestag and in the press about what is to be done to eliminate the domestic difficulties.

Problems abound, and a fierce debate is under way on the subject of the draft law on the population census proposed by the government and on other topics. However, more contradictory views than on any other subject are expressed about how to assess the results of the present coalition's almost 2 years in power. Its spokesmen are trying to highlight positive features and speak of a revival of the economy and the development of trade with socialist countries. The federal chancellor deemed it possible to assess the rule of his cabinet as "extraordinarily successful."

His opponents disagree. In the heat of argument they even employ expressions such as "state crisis" and "venality of the republic." The government rejects such accusations as absolutely unacceptable and insulting.

Extremes rarely reflect the true state of affairs. On the other hand, there is no smoke without fire. Behind the multitude of critical remarks leveled at the federal government in the FRG press, despite their sometimes excessive emotionality, there lurks concern and disillusionment brought about by a number of domestic political problems.

The difficulties in question differ in their relative weight and consequently cannot be linked into a single complex, but they are bound to have an adverse influence on the position of the ruling coalition.

One such negative factor is the "Flick affair" in which new details are exposed almost daily. However, it is not just the "Flick affair" that has had a destablizing effect on the ruling coalition's position. The West German public is leveling many reproaches at the Chancellor and his cabinet over socioeconomic difficulties. It is a question of mass unemployment, a drop in the working people's living standards, the government's conflict with the trade unions, and mounting military spending.

The population's disillusionment is also reflected in the pessimism and lack of confidence in the future which, according to various kinds of opinion polls, affect a considerable proportion of the West Germans.

West German sociologists have found no reasonable explanation for this phenomenon. However, the propaganda of the inevitability of war conducted by many Western news media, and the military preparations in which the FRG is being inveigled by its senior partner in NATO certainly do not promote the growth of enthusiasm.

As a result, voters' attitudes to political parties are changing. According to a poll carried out recently by DER SPIEGEL, if parliamentary elections were held now, the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union-Free Democratic Party coalition would be only 3 percent ahead of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Greens as against 12 percent ahead in March 1983. Assessing the government's performance on a 6-point scale, only 5 people per 100 rated it "very good." As for criticism of individual politicians in connection with the "Flick affair," 86 percent of those polled described this criticism as "justified."

Other details reflecting the population's dissatisfaction with the activity of the ruling parties have also been published in the West German press. This has permitted former Chancellor H. Schmidt to say that the FRG is "increasingly losing the international prestige" which it won thanks to the pursuit of an independent foreign policy in the years of detente.

As recently as a year ago many West German news media did not describe the position of the present ruling coalition in such pessimistic tones, although even then it faced difficult socioeconomic problems and it was already possible to foresee the consequences of the "Flick affair." Then came the Bundestag's fateful decision to site new U.S. missiles in the FRG, and the intractable problems multiplied. Was this a coincidence?

I think not. The decision on the deployment of the Pershing II missiles was adopted against the will of the majority of the population. Disregard for such an important domestic political factor is bound to have an effect. Representatives of the opposition warned that this step contravenes the constitution, but the thunder of weapons prevented most deputies from "hearing the voice of the laws." Now some of them have understood that this was a mistake. However, one mistake leads to another, and they all have to be paid for.

PRAVDA REPORTS FRENCH GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

PM101257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Government Reshuffle"]

[Text] Paris, 8 Dec -- An official spokesman for the French president's office has announced a number of changes in the government headed by Premier L. Fabius. Roland Dumas, former minister for European affairs and official government spokesman, becomes minister of external relations, replacing Claude Cheysson in the post. Cheysson's resignation is connected with his appointment to the EEC leading organs.

In all there have been five changes in the government, but nobody else has left it: It is simply a question of a redistribution of ministerial posts.

As LE MATIN stresses today, the government reshuffle is evidence of President F. Mitterrand's desire to "rally the ranks of his supporters" on the threshold of "hard times."

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES FRENCH ENERGY OFFICIAL

PM101401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Excerpt] M. Malvy, secretary of state in charge of energy at the French Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industrial Redeployment, was received in Moscow on 5 December by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During their business-like conversation they exchanged opinions on Soviet-French trade and economic relations.

N.G. Osipov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, and C. Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

TOLKUNOV MEETS WITH GREEK PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD101900 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Athens December 10 TASS -- Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov, taking part in the Second International Conference of Peace Movements of Europe and America under way here, met Presient of the Parliament of Greece Ioannis Alevras. Questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Greece were discussed during the conversation here.

SUPREME SOVIET CABLES LEBANON ON NATIONAL DAY

PM061347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On the occasion of independence day, the national day of the Republic of Lebanon, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent a telegram to the country's president, Amin al-Jumayyil, conveying congratulations and best wishes to him and the friendly Lebanese people.

The telegram reaffirming the Soviet Union's immutable stance in support of Lebanon's independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty, contains wishes of success to the Lebanese people in the earliest possible expulsion of the Israeli occupation forces from Lebanese territory. It also wishes success in the resolution of the country's domestic problems on the basis of national conciliation, and expresses the hope that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Lebanon will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of both countries' peoples and in the interests of securing a just and comprehensive settlement in the Near East.

In a reply telegram, the Lebanese president expressed cordial gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the warm congratulations and also for the friendly feelings shown toward the Lebanese people and himself, and in turn wished the people of the USSR further progress and prosperity.

EDUCATION MINISTER YELYUTIN VISITS TUNISIA

PM101342 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guest of Tunisia"]

[Text] Tunis, 7 Dec -- V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, who is here on an official visit, has met with A.A. Ben Dhia, Tunisian minister of higher education and scientific research. There was a discussion of questions of expanding Soviet-Tunisian cooperation in the sphere of education and the training of national teacher and scientist cadres for Tunisia's higher educational establishments. V.L. Kizichenko, USSR ambassador to Tunisia, was present at the talk.

The Soviet guest visited the National Engineering School which is the country's first higher educational establishment constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. He also familiarized himself with the work of the Higher National School of Technical Education, which trains teachers for local education establishments.

USSR-ARAB FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY LEADER ELECTED

PM101617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conference of Friendship Society"]

[Text] The movement for the consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the Arab peoples in the interests of peace in the Near East and throughout the world unites millions of people in the USSR. This was noted on 6 December in Moscow at the fourth all-union report and election conference of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Arab Countries.

Those taking part summed up the results of this mass public organization's activity and defined the main avenues of work for the years to come. The society's board was elected and is headed by M.I. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

Taking part in the work of the conference were the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries accredited to the USSR.

SYRIA, USSR SIGN SPACE COMMUNICATIONS CONTRACT

JN081825 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (SANA) -- Syria and the Soviet Union today signed a contract to install an intersputnik space communications ground station in Syria. The contract was signed by Makram 'Ubayd, director general of the Telecommunications Corporation, for the Syrian side and by Aleksandr Galanin, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, for the Soviet side following talks that took place in Moscow last week. Under the contract, the Soviet Union will provide Syria with the equipment and spare parts for the station, as well as expertise during the installation period.

Following the signing of the contract, 'Ubayd said that the terms of the contract were good because the prices were lower than other world prices. He added that the Telecommunications Corporation and the Syrian Electric Power Company will cooperate in building the station and installing its equipment.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SENDS MESSAGE TO PLO

LD060959 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS -- The Soviet people entertains a feeling of respect to the Palestinian people and firmly believes in the rightness of its struggle for the exercise of the rights to self-determination and the establishment of its own independent state, says a message addressed by the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. to the Palestine Liberation Organisation on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

We are convinced that enhanced cohesion of the Palestinian ranks on an anti-imperialist, patriotic basis, close cooperation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation with the Arab peoples and countries adhering to principled positions of countering expansionist plans of the U.S.A. and Israel will enable the Palestinian resistance movement to surmount the difficulties currently experienced by it, and to thwart the designs of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East, of all those who are opposed to realization of national aspirations of the Palestinian people

In this Palestinian patriots can always count on the support of the Soviet Union, which, as before, will consistently advocate the line toward a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

SAO TOME PRESIDENT RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

PM100944 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For the Development of Ties"]

[Text] Sao Tome, 6 Dec -- The most important task today is to preserve peace, M. Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, said. He was receiving a delegation of CPSU party workers comprising S.V. Lutsenko, delegation leader and secretary of the Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, and V.V. Yegorov, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which is here at the invitation of the MLSTP.

It is the duty of developing countries, M. Pinto da Costa stressed during the conversation, to step up the struggle to avert the nuclear threat and to actively support the Soviet Union's peace-loving course. The MLSTP leaders fully support the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is the bulwark of peace. He also noted the importance of preserving the cohesion of the OAU and condemned maneuvers by international imperialism aimed at splitting its ranks.

The president advocated the further strengthening and broadening of contacts between the CPSU and MLSTP and between the USSR and Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The delegation left for home on the same day.

SOVIET OFFICIALS MEET WITH CAMEROON LEADER

PM101643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet Parliamentarians in Cameroon"]

[Text] Yaounde, 7 Dec -- Solomon Tandeng Muna, president of the Cameroon National Assembly, has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.Z. Shakirov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official visit at the invitation of the Republic's government.

The meetings between the representatives of the two countries' legislative organs, S.T. Muna stressed, play an important part in the development of relations of friendship between Cameroon and the Soviet Union and help the growth of mutual understanding between our peoples. The head of the Soviet delegation noted that the contacts established between the two states along parliamentary channels attest to the sides' mutual interest in the businesslike and useful discussion of the most important problems of the present day, the exchange of experience of work, and the development of friendly relations.

M.Z. Shakirov was received by Cameroonian President P. Biya. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited Foreign Minister W. Eteki-Mboumoua and other government members.

A working session was held here with the participation of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and Cameroonian parliamentarians. The sides exchanged opinions on problems of the parliaments' active participation in the peoples' struggle for the consolidation of world peace, which is particularly important under the present conditions of the sharp aggravation of the international situation.

The importance of mobilizing broad strata of the public to the struggle for the consolidation of peace, the conservation and intensification of detente, the curbing of the arms race, and the development of an atmosphere of trust in international relations was noted.

IZVESTIYA ON ANGOLA-RSA TALKS, CUBAN TROOPS

PM101402 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Pilyatskin "International Commentary": "Angola's Constructive Position"]

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' letter to the UN secretary general, which has been distributed as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council, has aroused broad interest among the international public. This interest is due to the fact that the letter discusses ways of resolving important problems in southern Africa, where an extremely dangerous situation persists.

Despite UN decisions, including the well-known Security Council Resolution No 435, the South African racist regime stubbornly refuses to grant Namibia its independence and maintains large armed forces equipped with the most modern hardware there. Furthermore, on the pretext of "neutralizing" bases belonging to the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], which is leading the Namibian people's armed national liberation struggle, South Africa's troops invaded Angola and continue to occupy the south of the country to this day. This provides rear support for the counterrevolutionary gangs of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola [UNITA], which are on the payroll of Pretoria and the CIA and are carrying out their work of destabilizing the internal situation in Angola through terror, sabotage, and banditry.

While repulsing the aggressors' blows and inflicting considerable losses on them, the republic, which has found itself in the front line under siege virtually since it came into being, is also actively using diplomatic talks to create peaceful conditions for its development and safeguard its national security. It is common knowledge that talks have been held with South Africa and the United States. In this connection the Western and, above all, U.S. mass media have tried to exploit the internationally accepted and quite naturally confidential character of the talks to distort Angola's position in public and to amass a whole farrago of speculative fabrications regarding the future direction of its foreign policy course and its relations with its friends and allies.

This is why the publication of the Angolan head of state's letter setting out a clear and constructive program for a settlement of the situation in southern Africa has caused confusion and unconcealed annoyance in the imperialist and racist camp. Depite the latter's schemes and false interpretations, the Angolan Government categorically rejects the notorious U.S.-South African "linkage," which makes the implementation of Security Council Resolution No 435 dependent on the prior or parallel withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent from Angola. This contingent, the letter stresses, is stationed in Angola on legitimate grounds at the request of its government and in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Only the implementation of the Security Council resolution, the document goes on to say, and the "granting of independence to Namibia constitute the basic factor which, together with the ending of direct or indirect aggression and threats against Angola and of foreign aid to counterrevolutionary gangs, will enable us to safeguard our security in the period in question and make possible the subsequent gradual withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola," as the joint Cuban-Angolan statements of February 1982 and March 1984 said.

Thus Angola's constructive platform, containing all the most important elements for a settlement, provides a good basis for establishing peace in a region that remains one of the most dangerous centers of tension in the world. As the facts show, however, this is precisely what the South African racists, encouraged in their extremism by Washington, do not want. It is typical that, in reply to the Angolan letter, South African Foreign Minister R. Botha hastened to send the United Nations a document that makes it clear that Pretoria has no intention of leaving Namibia or of fulfilling its earlier commitments on withdrawing its troops from Angolan territory. Meanwhile, THE BOSTON GLOBE complains that Savimbi, the ringleader of the UNITA terrorists, is not taking part in the talks and "recommends" that the U.S. State Department...organize a "discussion of the question of a settlement (?!) of Angola's internal problems" with Angola's representatives (including Savimbi, of course). How about that!

An Angolan news agency commentary published recently in Luanda serves as a reply to such impudent demands: "Angola has been subjected to various attacks since the proclamation of independence, when the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party chose a socialist orientation. It wants peace but not at all costs. If Angola's leaders hold talks with the United States and South Africa, this is only because diplomacy plays an important role in the revolutionary struggle."

U.S. DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST RSA RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

LD090945 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 9 TASS -- The participants in a demonstration which has taken place outside the building of the South African Embassy in Washington in protest against the U.S. disgraceful collusion with the man-hating regime of apartheid have told a TASS correspondent that on the eve of the Human Rights Day which is marked by the international public the protesters demand that the Reagan administration respect the elementary rights and dignity of other peoples as well as the constitutional freedoms of the Americans themselves.

Ann Heisel, a woman resident of Washington, has pointed out that people in the United States hear a good deal of talk about violations of human rights by other countries. However, it is none other than Washington that flagrantly violates the most essential rights of people. By granting the most favoured trading status to U.S. monopolies in the plunder of other states, and in the exploitation and oppression of whole peoples, Washington itself tramples their rights and U.N. Charter provisions. The whole world, for example, castigates the South African racists that exterminate the African population of their own country. However, the United States Government not only regards with favour the handful of white butchers but also gives greater scope to the so-called "constructive engagement" with them.

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM070937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Tanzania"]

[Text] A delegation from the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [CCM] headed by (J. McVille), member of the CCM National Executie Committee, was in the Soviet Union 20 November through 2 December.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department and International Department, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the Tsentrosoyuz, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Social Sciences, and the Crimean Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, and visited a number of Crimean Oblast agricultural enterprises.

The Tanzanian guests were familiarized with the CPSU's agrarian policy at various historical stages and with the CPSU's activity in implementing the Food Program. The CCM delegation members noted the great importance of the CPSU's experience in leading agriculture and production sharing for the liberated countries of Africa and highly rated Soviet working people's achievements in socialist building.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CONTINUE DROUGHT AID

PM100932 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Combating the Drought"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 6 Dec -- Food and medical supplies continue to arrive in the drought-stricken northern and eastern regions of Ethiopia. Around 5,500 trucks are engaged in transporting them. A considerable volume of transport operations is being performed by Aeroflot planes. Help for the more inaccessible areas is being transported by helicopters supplied by the Soviet Union.

The Ethiopian Government is continuing to take urgent measures to help the population of the regions in the grip of the natural disaster. The Ethiopian Government's activity is receiving all-round support from the socialist community states. The USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and other countries are sending help to the victims.

U.S. 'DECEPTION' COVERS CHEMICAL ARMS PROGRAM

LD092218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] According to a statement by a Pentagon representative, chemical weapons have been arriving in Nicaragua, supposedly for several months already. He also made unsubstantiated assertions to the effect that chemical artillery shells and other equipment with markings in Russian letters had been noticed at one of the military parades in Nicaragua. It would seem that a new variation on the lie about Soviet chemical weapons is coming into being.

Washington has recourse to similar deception whenever it needs to camouflage its own large-scale preparations for chemical war. In the given case, the myth-building pursues a twofold aim. On one hand, the United States would like to camouflage, as it is called, the escalation of their own military interference in Nicaragua; on the other, they would like to divert attention from the intention [as heard] of their use of toxic substances in various areas, and first and foremost, in Latin America.

In essence, the continent is being converted into a testing area for U.S. chemical and bacteriological weapons. They have carried out their testing in Cuba, Grenada, El Salvador, Brazil, and other countries. However, more new data is appearing on the monstrous experiments by the Pentagon on Americans. In particular, some declassified documents have recently been publicized. Thus, as far back as 20 years ago, workers at the military biological laboratory in Fort Detrick in Maryland dispersed pathogenic bacteria secretly, with the aid of special containers, in the U.S. capital, in places with the highest population densities. It is thought that in addition to Washington there was a similar setup in Chicago and San Francisco.

Public indignation has forced Defense Secretary Weinberger to entrust the investigation to a special commission. Moreover, he has asserted that development of biological and toxic means of warfare is no longer carried out in the country. Once again a lie! Literally in these last few days the administration succeeded in rushing through a Senate subcommittee a request for appropriations for the construction of a site for testing biological weapons at Dougway Base in Utah, and a little earlier a group of public organizations brought an action against the Pentagon to secure the closure of a base where significantly expanded research on creating more destructive varieties of weapons is planned.

Confronted by opposition to its military plans both at home and abroad, the administration is not only entering into undoubted deception, but also using subterfuges of various sorts. Let us take for example the government experts' report that recommended destroying certain stocks of deadly cargo. What they are really talking about are obsolete types. At the same time, the authors of the report are hushing up the latest models with which the arsenals are increasingly being filled, including 55,000 metric tons of highly toxic, nerve-paralyzing substances and more than 3 million rounds of ammunition filled with poisonous substances. In addition serial production of binary ammunition is planned for next year; they are given preference in the 5-year chemical rearmament of the United States.

Such are the facts; they exclude any conjecture by the White House.

U.S. INCREASING NAVAL PRESENCE IN HONDURAS

LD110952 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Managua December 11 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, another American frigate has been anchored in the Honduran port of Cortes.

It is added to the U.S. warships which surround Nicaragua. This armada beefed up by Washington under the pretext of a naval exercise makes provocative raids to the Atlantic and Pacific waters of Nicaragua. The ships engage in electronic espionage against Nicaragua, CIA mercenaries brought by them land on Nicaraguan shores and raid the coastal areas of the country.

TASS REPORTS CASTRO SPEECH AT STUDENTS CONGRESS

LD090928 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Havana December 9 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, has made a closing speech at the sixth congress of the federation of the students of secondary educational establishments. He said the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba make every effort to ease the tension of the international situation which has developed in many parts of the globe, including Central America, through the fault of U.S. imperialism. At the same time it is essential to be prepared to defend the gains of the revolution and the country's independence against the treacherous and powerful enemy -- U.S. imperialism.

Fidel Castro pointed out the importance of assistance to and support for Cuba by the Soviet Union which, upon paving the way to socialism, crushed fascism and is nowadays one of the most developed and mighty powers of the world.

The main danger of a thermonuclear conflict emanates from the USA, because war runs counter to the very idea of socialism, Fidel Castro stated. Therefore the USSR, Cuba and other fraternal countries come out against the militarist raceand in favour of the destruction of deadly armaments. But we have no other alternative than to prepare ourselves for defence against aggressive encroachments by the USA and its allies.

Having pointed out Cuba's achievements in the fields of education, health care, culture and sports, Fidel Castro drew special attention of the members of new generations of Cubans to the importance of successful implementation of the national economic development programme which is intended for a period ending in the year 2000, and of the need to observe the policy of economy and thrift and to show discipline and organization in studies, work and preparation for the defence of the native land.

RADIO MARTI SEEKS CONFRONTATION IN CUBA

LD091405 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] Washington, 9 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy reports:

The Reagan administration is completing its staffing of the subversive station "Radio Marti" with anti-communist fanatics. As the United States Information Agency (USIA) has announced, a certain Paul Drew, previously a consultant with Radio Marti, has been appointed director of this subversive anti-Cuban radio station. This reactionary, who has plied his trade on various private U.S. stations, has great experience in disinformation on the airwaves. He will head the motley anti-Cuban scum, consisting of other criminal elements who fled to the United States, and have dug themselves in at Radio Marti headquarters in Marathon, Florida.

Although the staff of this latest center of anti-Cuban subversion is not yet up to full strength, Radio Marti's transmitters, situated in Florida, started spouting murky streams of lies about the policies of the revolutionary government of the isle of freedom as far back as April. This "child" of the Reagan administration is only formally under the jurisdiction of the USIA, Washington's chief department of official foreign policy propaganda. In fact, its real boss is the CIA, which uses Radio Marti to try to undermine the socialist system in Cuba. Radio Marti's activities are designed "in the image" of those not unknown anti-Soviet radio branches of the CIA, "Liberty" and "Free Europe," -- which long ago gained the scandalous renown of unpardonable liars.

Once the new anti-Cuban megaphone reaches full capacity, it will broadcast 14 hours a day. Already more than $10 million have been allocated for its work. The creation of Radio Marti reflects the Reagan Administration's criminal course of whipping up psychological war against peace and socialism, and of crude interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign states of Latin America. According to a report by "Independent and Democratic Cuba," a counterrevolutionary organization active in the United States, Washington has created, apart from Radio Marti, a wide network of anti-Cuban radio centers, using a "private" front as cover, which have powerful transmitters. The report's authors plainly state that the aim of these radio stations is to "cause confrontation between the people and the government" of Cuba.

CHILEAN CP LEADER CITED ON PINOCHET DICTATORSHIP

LD102334 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Bonn December 10 TASS -- "All democratic forces of Chile should unite and come to terms as to how to do away with the Pinochet dictatorship as soon as possible, stated Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chile. In an interview published in the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, he emphasises that the tyrannical regime has doomed the people to hunger, poverty, terror and death.

The Communist Party of Chile, Luis Corvalan said, strives for the formation of a progressive democratic government on the broadest possible basis after the overthrow of the dictatorship in the country, a government which would effect fundamental socio-economic transformations. The Communist Party continues to favour alliance with the Socialist Party, regarding it as an important factor of unity of all democratic forces of the country.

OBJECTIVES OF CHILEAN PATRIOTIC GROUP EXPLAINED

PY081835 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Gaston Vargas commentary]

[Text] Commentator Gaston Vargas now answers Chilean exile listener's questions on the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, its origin, and its objectives:

In the first place, we must note that our answers might not be complete, because the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (MRPF) is not a public organization and, furthermore, it is a new grouping. It came to public attention through its operations, such as the occupation of Radio Mineria approximately a year ago, and others of greater scope like the blackouts in regions of the country on various occasions, the destruction of bridge structures. railroads, and other installations. These actions continue with the bombing at the Diego Portales building in Santiago, a bomb similar to the one that went off in Valparaiso in front of the War and Navy Command building, the attacks on the special Carabineros force in Valparaiso, and one against a Carabineros police precinct in Santiago.

Recently, the national MRPF directorate released, through its Paris-based international information office, its first manifesto to the Chilean people. In this long and profound manifesto, the directorate notes that the organization, quote, came into being to answer those people who demand leadership in the military arena, and in order to be the armed branch of the people in their struggle against tyranny. The docoment also explains that the MRPF is not a political party and that it does not want to occupy anyone's place. Analyzing the political parties, the MRPF directorate expresses its understanding, sympathy, and solidarity with all of them. It adds that nobody can deny the importance of the option of those who decided to endanger their lives to fight with arms in hand, in the conviction that this is the form of struggle that, when combined with others, will bring down the dictatorship and put an end to its terrorism.

Pointing out its objectives as a revolutionary armed organization, the MRPF declares, quote, we are determined to see the end of Pinochet, his regime, and his trail of hunger, perverty, and repression. The struggle the people have undertaken, the directorate manifesto says, will continue until these objectives are attained. Until those objectives are reached, these will be no truce or peace. The manifesto that was released in April 1984 also makes an analysis of the political, economic, and moral crisis affecting the country, noting that the situation has become unbearable for the people. The MRPF reclaims (?the people's right) to fight a terrorist dictatorship that tramples on Chileans.

The document stresses that the imperative need is to end the dictatorship that is the root of all violence. To this end, all means of struggle must be employed, including those which call for violence. Although Chileans have not sought violence, it has been imposed on them. The manifesto also calls on soldiers not to fire against the people, not to participate in the repressive actions, but to join the people's struggle. Furthermore, it calls for the creation of MRPF militias in all towns and regions. It also indicates that in the face of the regime's aggressiveness and the perilousness of the struggle, it is necessary to step up the training and preparation of the people's paramilitary organizations. This will improve the level and the forcefulness of the struggle, and it will pave the way for the next, more intense stage of struggle, that is, the massive national uprising.

Answering another question of our friend Rodrigo Gonzalez, a Chilean who resides in Venezuela, let me read a passage of the letter sent by the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee to the presidents and secretaries-general of the opposition parties (?in September) of this year. It says: Paramilitary groups have also been formed to fight the regime, among them, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front which is said to be the armed branch of the Communist Party and deserves our sympathy and appreciation, because it helps to erode the foundations of the regime, and because its members possess a high morale for struggle, convinced that the cause of freedom is worthy of risks and sacrifices. The Communists cannot condemn those sectors that are determined to lay down their lives in the fight against tyranny, we cannot repudiate violence without renouncing our principles or dishonoring the memory of the fathers of Chile.

Well, we hope we have answered, to the furthest possible extent, some of the questions posed by our listener friends about the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front. Good night.

IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW 10 DEC

Chernenko Greetings

LD101344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Chernenko message "to the participants in the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on 'The Perfection of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum,'" read by Zimyanin at the opening session of the conference in Moscow on 10 December]

[Text] Comrades: I cordially greet the participants in the scientific and practical conference. It is taking place 1 and 1/2 years after the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which directed the efforts of party organizations at resolutely raising ideological work to the level of the great and complex creative tasks being solved by the party and people today and to take better account of the realities of today's world situation and the sharpening of the ideological struggle on the international scene. It is evident how important it is to interpret the experience that has been accumulated in an all-round way and to thoroughly analyze how the ideas and directives of the plenum are being put into practice. The chief thing, however, is to discuss and outline the work that is to be done and where attention must be primarily concentrated in order to fully use the active and transforming strength of our ideology to solve the vital economic and social problems of the communist education of the working people.

The subject of the conference is an extremely topical one. The party and people are today equipped with the concept of developed socialism. This concept gives us a strictly scientific idea of our immediate and long-term aims and how to achieve them, and forms the basis of the new edition of the CPSU Program, which is in preparation. Profoundly understanding the political meaning of the thoroughly balanced and realistic strategy for the perfection of developed socialism, which has been drawn up by the party, and being able to closely link it with the practice of propaganda and education work are the primary duty of ideological cadres and the whole party aktiv.

Today, we can say with full justification that the ideas of the June plenum and of the subsequent plenums of the Central Committee have entered the consciousness of millions of people and are taking material shape in practical deeds, positive changes in the national economy, and steadfast improvement in the well-being of the masses and the growth of their political and labor activity.

At the same time, we must look forward, have a clear idea of the unsolved questions, and move forward more rapidly toward the targets that have been set. Recently, on more than one occasion I have had to note that our society faces qualitatively new tasks that require the mobilization of all the people's creative potential and a certain reorientation of the social consciousness. Here the importance of ideological and political education work is exceptionally great. It lifts millions of Soviet people into selfless struggle for the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, and the economical use of material resources and high productivity at every work place.

Party committees have at their disposal a rich arsenal of forms, ways, and means of organizing and educating the masses. Making skillful use of these everywhere is one of the most important requirements of the Leninist work style. Their characteristic features are realism, broad reliance on science, and knowledge of and consideration for people's interests and requirements.

On this basis alone, the propaganda of our ideals, the historic gains of the country of the October Revolution, and its domestic and foreign policy can be made convincing and easily understood, and high ideological conviction, moral steadfastness, and patriotic and internationalist feelings can be formed in the Soviet people. Such propaganda is an effective weapon against any "psychological" attacks by the class enemy and his attempts to slander socialism and to slow our forward progress. I am sure that a businesslike analysis of ideological and propaganda practice and the concrete proposals by the participants in the conference will promote the solution of the large-scale and responsible tasks of perfecting the socialism that has been built in the USSR and the increase of theoretical and propaganda work that is under way in the party in connection with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish you, dear comrades, success in your work. Chernenko.

Gorbachev Report

PM111315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS account of report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 10 December session of Moscow All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the Decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee": "The People's Living Creativity"]

[Text] The greetings message from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the conference participants expresses profound and principled propositions on the key problems of improving developed socialism and formulates the main tasks on the ideological front arising from the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, taking account of the present moment and the broad historical perspective. We must be strictly guided by these propositions and conclusions.

The 18 months that have elapsed have convincingly shown what a timely, major event the June Central Committee plenum was. Bringing ideological work to the fore and establishing a broad social view of ideology as a sphere of thought, action, and education, the plenum elaborated an innovative, long-term concept of iedological work and opened a new chapter in the party's ideological life.

Today it is once again necessary to check the pulse of ideological activity against the high social criteria of its effectiveness and against the country's general labor rhythm.

The Central Committee regards the holding of the present conference a definite milestone in work to fulfill the June plenum decisions and an important link in the preparations for the next, 27th party congress.

Our society is living through a crucial period. Bearing in mind the main results of past years, we may say with certainty that the party and people, steadily following the course of the 26th CPSU Congress, are confidently advancing along the path of improving all aspects of Soviet society's life, the path of peace and progress.

The Central Committee plenums held during these years have given concrete form to the strategy for our forward movement and have developed it creatively. The party's ideological arsenal has been enriched with new propositions and conclusions.

The Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko carry out multifaceted theoretical, political, and organizational work aimed at further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might. This work is permeated by the spirit of collectivity and a high sense of responsibility to the people.

A realistic, sober, and creative approach to the cause and implacability toward shortcomings are becoming increasingly firmly established in the activity of party organizations and state, soviet, and economic organs. There was universal approval for the struggle launched by the party to establish order, organization, and discipline everywhere and to enhance the cadres' responsibility at all levels of management.

The implementation of a series of important measures in the economic, social, and ideological spheres made it possible to break the unfavorable trends in the economy and accelerate its growth rate, and had a beneficial effect on the moral and political atmosphere in the country. As a result, the party's prestige rose still higher and its links with the masses were strengthened.

The party Central Committee, guided by the June plenum's instructions, increased exactingness toward party committees for the state of affairs on the ideological front and adopted measures to improve the activity of the mass madia and strengthen the communist education of young people and patriotic and atheist work among the working people, as well as on a number of other topical problems. The ideological activity of party organizations and institutions is becoming more relevant, being increasingly closely linked with the implementation of socioeconomic tasks. Changes for the better have taken place in the training and education of cadres and in the forms, methods, and style of ideological work.

Large-scale, complex tasks lie ahead of us. The forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress will open up historic new horizons for the country. As is known, it will adopt a new edition of the Party Program -- a program for improving developed socialism -- and will set tasks for the next 5-year period.

A fundamental basis for the party's strategic line and for further improving ideological work and all party political work is provided by the theoretical principles and propositions put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko concerning the level of social maturity achieved in Soviet society. The conclusion that we are at the start of the historically prolonged stage of developed socialism was substantiated in depth. On this basis, the concept of the developed socialist society elaborated by the party is being given concrete form.

The evaluations and conclusions that have been drawn up warn against running ahead too fast and confusing what is with what must be achieved. At the same time, they clearly indicate that we must not be sluggish in practical actions, in the implementation of urgent problems [as published], or in overcoming shortcomings.

Profound transformations must be carried out in the economy and in the entire system of social relations, and a qualitatively higher standard of living must be ensured for the Soviet people. As a result, socialism will rise to a new degree of maturity.

The speaker stressed that tremendous potential for accelerating society's socioeconomic development lies in the combination of the masses' initiative and enterprise with a scientifically substantiated, creative approach toward the resolution of urgent problems.

Since the June plenum, the Central Committee has adopted important measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the social sciences. They are already yielding some results. However, social scientists are still too slow and timid in setting about the resolution of the key theoretical problems of our development.

Crucial tasks face economic science. The state of affairs here was analyzed critically and in detail in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on enhancing the role of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute in the study of theoretical problems of the economy of developed socialism. Much useful work has appeared in recent years. At the same time, the science of economics has not yet provided a detailed concept of the ways of making the transition to a dynamic, highly efficient economy and creating an improved economic machinery.

Let us turn to a vital and topical problem -- that of the interaction between modern production forces and socialist production relations. Dogmatic ideas which sometimes do a disservice to our theory and practice have by no means been entirely overcome in the interpretation of this problem.

Life teaches us to examine with the greatest possible sense of responsibility the objective dialectic of the development of the production forces and production relations as a most important source of accelerating society's socioeconomic development. This makes it incumbent on us to uncover the contradictions that arise here in good time and to resolve them.

The requirements for the improvement of developed socialism dictate the need for a substantial enrichment of our ideas on many other major problems in the social sciences, too.

Let us turn to questions of the development of our society's political system. The profound idea of the founders of Marxism-Leninism on self-government is well known, for instance. They saw the main content of this idea in ensuring real, practical participation by an increasingly large mass of working people in management, in the elaboration, discussion, adoption, and implementation of socioeconomic decisions. Lenin never counterposed Soviet state power to self-government by the people. He valued the soviets highly because they combine both these qualities, because they are the organs of power of workers and peasants and ensure their unification and cohesion.

Now that much work is in progress to enhance the role and prestige of the soviets and improve our political system and all the forms and means of involving the masses in state and public affairs, we particularly need a serious study of the theoretical problems of the development of socialist self-government by the people. Such research would help the party to more successfully resolve the practical tasks arising along this path.

M.S. Gorbachev went on to dwell on the problem of taking into account the interests of various social groups within our political system and on the scientific elaboration of the principle of democratic centralism in present-day conditions.

The development of Marxist-Leninist theory, he stressed, is a matter with which the CPSU is constantly concerned, in close cooperation with the communist and workers parties of other countries, especially the socialist countries. Party documents -- materials from congresses and Central Committee plenums and the speeches of party leaders -- embody the key theoretical problems and new conclusions and propositions which generalize the experience of historical development.

A very important field for the application of forces in ideological work, as in all the party's and people's activity, was and is the economy, the speaker said. The experience of the last 2 years has once again convincingly shown what significant results can be achieved through the intensification of political, organizational, and ideological work among the masses.

In his speech at the 15 November 1984 session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that positive developments in the economy must be not only consolidated, but augmented.

We must do everything possible to ensure that the laggard sectors catch up in the time remaining before the end of the 5-year plan and to ensure the fitting completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time, we must today think about the prospects for the country's development. Life sets us a task of tremendous political significance -- that of bringing the national economy up to a qualitatively new scientific, technical, organizational, and economic level and achieving decisive progress in the intensification of social production and in improving its efficiency.

The course of intensification is dictated by objective conditions and by the entire course of the country's development. There is no alternative. Only an intensive economy, developing on the latest scientific and technical basis, can serve as a reliable material base for increasing the working people's prosperity and ensure the strengthening of the country's positions in the international arena, enabling it to enter the new millenium fittingly, as a great and prosperous power.

The speaker stressed that the process of intensification of the economy must be given a truly nationwide character and must have the same political resonance as the industrialization of the country once had.

Today, the main element making it possible to achieve a decisive breakthrough in the intensification of the economy and in increasing the pace of the country's economic and social development is the substantial acceleration of scientific and technical progress. This is an exceptionally large-scale, multifaceted task.

As is well known, questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress will be discussed at the next CPSU Central Committee plenum. Paramount importance is attached to the strategy for further developing scientific, technical, and production potential. The priority must be given to fundamentally new, truly revolutionary scientific and technical solutions capable of increasing labor productivity many times over.

There are many enterprises and scientific institutions in the country where scientific and technical problems are resolved up to the standards of the world's top achievements. But there are collectives which are satisfied with repeating what has long since been outstripped in world practice. This situation must be the target of critical analysis by the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and, of course, sector leaders.

Scientific and technical progress requires enhanced attention toward the cultural and technical standards of the working class and the peasantry and a radical improvement in the training and perfecting of society's main production force. This sets the task of a major restructuring of the cadre training system -- from schools and vocational and technical colleges to VUZes. This work is already under way, and it must acquire a large-scale character. In the near future we must implement measures to strengthen the moral and material prerequisites for a significant increase in creative output of technical specialists and fore enhacing the role and prestige of the engineer.

We must take a new, fresh look at many aspects of socialist competition and rid ourselves of obsolete approaches and methods. The main aims of competition today are an efficient labor rhythm, prompt fulfillment of contractual commitments, high product quality, the introduction and assimilation of new technology, and the thrifty utilization of every minute of working time, every ton of raw material, and every ruble. It is important to support by all ideological means the mass movement that is developing in the country to work for 2 days a year on materials, raw materials, and fuel that have been saved.

Next year we will be marking the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement, which played an outstanding role in the history of socialist building. Continuing the traditions of the Stakhanovites means channeling the masses' energy and initiative into the resolution of the key tasks of increasing the economy's efficiency.

One of the main items on the agenda today is the restructuring of the forms and methods of economic management. The aim of this work is to create an economic machinery that meets the requirements of developed socialism. An important milestone along this path is the large-scale economic experiment in industry. It is necessary to continue still more energetically the quest for the most expedient forms and methods of combining the economic interests of society, labor collectives, and every worker. Here, much can be done by all components on our ideological front.

The higest purpose of the party's activity, the speaker stressed, was and is concern for the people's good and for the more complete implementation of the principles of social justice. The consistent realization of these goals strengthens confidence in the party among the broadest masses of the people and promotes the growth of their labor and political activeness.

Tremendous prospects for enhancing man's social role are inherent in the improvement of the Soviet political system and in the further development of socialist democracy. Naturally, the development of all aspects of the soviets' work is of the first importance here. Working people must know well how their soviet works, how it fulfills the voters' instructions and reflects and defends their interests. At the same time, it is important to ensure the strict implementation of the constitutional principles of accountability of all executive organs as an effective means of monitoring by all the people of the state of affairs in various sectors of state, economic, and cultural building. Particular significance is attached to the concern of the soviets, state organs of people's control, and our public to ensure the strictest observance of Soviet laws by all officials and citizens.

Importance is attached to the further involvement of working people in the day-to-day discussion and resolution of questions of the work of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Broad scope for this is opened up by the Law on Labor Collectives. Its skillful application offers the opportunity to really galvanize people's energy, and will promote the better utilization of all production reserves -- technical, economic, and social. It is necessary to arrange organizational and educational work everywhere in such a way that every collective has an active influence on the development of the creative forces of the individual. This must be the aim of the work of party and trade union organizations and the Komsomol.

Publicity is an integral part of socialist democracy and a norm of all public life. Wide, prompt, and frank information is evidence of confidence in people and respect for their intelligence and feelings, and their ability to understand events for themselves. It enhances the working people's activeness. Publicity in the work of party and state organs is an effective means of combating bureaucratic distortions and obliges us to be more thoughtful in our approach to the adoption of decisions and the organization of monitoring their fulfillment and to the rectification of shortcomings and omissions. The extent to which propaganda is convincing, the effectiveness of education, and the guaranteeing of the unity of word and deed depend largely on this.

Distribution relations are of tremendous significance in the implementation of the principles of social justice. Much has been done in recent years to impose due order in this sphere too. However, there are still many problems, and they must be resolved through the joint efforts of state and economic organs, and the broad public. Comrade K.U. Chernenko spokes of this at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers.

ife has taught us that any deviations from the socialist principles of distribution nd economic management may and do engender such serious phenomena as labor and ocial passivity, parasitism, moral nihilism, and covert forms of redistribution of ncome and goods. The inescapable force of law must be placed in the path of those who re not susceptible to the arguments of reason or the voice of conscience and civic uty. The problem of distribution relations, the speaker noted, concerns not only ages, but the entire system of satisfying people's requirements, which takes place, o a considerable degree, on the basis of the social consumption funds.

veryone's interests are involved in, for instance, health care. A genuinely demo- ratic health care system has been created in our country. At the same time it must e observed that medical services do not meet present-day requirements in every respect. arty and soviet organs must step up their attention toward the work of health care nstitutions.

he service sphere has acquired great social weight in recent years. The party will tep up efforts to bring the service sphere into line with present-day requirements. To his end the elaboration of a comprehensive program for the development of consumer oods production and the service sphere is being completed.

t is not only production and daily life that offer scope for man's development, but lso leisure. I think the time has come to increase the responsibility of local organs or resolving the questions of social and cultural building. They now have substantial ights. However, when you analyze working people's letters to the Central Committee, ou can see that some people not only do not know how to take advantage of these ights, but do not want to. Our order must be imposed here.

he party Central Committee believes that unflagging attention to social questions, hatever aspects of life they may concern, must be the law for all state, economic, and ublic organizations and central and local organs. No references to objective circum- tances can serve to justify a lack of attention to people's needs. This is a question f principle for us Communists.

he speaker went on to note that socialism's main influence on world development was nd is exercised through its economic policy and through successes in the socioeconomic phere. Every new step forward along this path is the most convincing way of life. ocialist ideology incorporates the truly humanist ideals of social progress, the evelopment of the human personality, and a world without weapons or wars, without xploitation or oppression.

t is not we, but capitalism that has to maneuver and disguise itself, reporting to ars, terror, falsifications, and subversion in order to ward off the implacable nslaught of time. The general crisis of capitalism is not only an exacerbation of ts economic, social, and political contradictions. It is also a spiritual crisis, n ideological and moral crisis.

t the same time the idelogical activity of the monopoly bourgeoisie has increased harply in recent years. Our opponent has created a vast propaganda machine for deological confrontation and uses sophisticated technical means and subversive nd psychological methods. In its intensiveness, content, and methods, the "psycho- ogical warfare" being waged by imperialism today constitutes a special kind of ggression which flouts other countries' sovereignty.

n these conditions, adherence to party principles; a consistent class approach to he evaluation of current events and phenomena; political vigilance and intolerance f alien views; ideological work of a creative, attacking nature; effectiveness; oldness; and persistence are more necessary than ever.

An attacking role on the part of our ideology does not just mean debunking bourgeois ideological myths and stereotypes. It means, first and foremost, asserting our ideals, the socialist norms of public life, and genuine freedom and democracy, and propagandizing the historical achievements of real socialism.

An attacking role on the part of our ideology means the most active propagandization of the peace-loving international policy of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the socialist community countries.

In the struggle for the cause of peace and social progress, the CPSU pursues a consistent course of rallying in every way the forces of the international communist and workers movement. We uphold the historical correctness of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism and come out together with all mankind's revolutionary, peace-loving forces for social progress, the cause of peace, and security for all the peoples.

Finally, an attacking role on the part of our ideology means adherence to party principles and promptness of information. We must answer promptly and substantively the questions raised by world developments and the course of the struggle and rivalry between the two opposing systems, and make the necessary adjustments to our ideas and practice in good time, when life demands it.

In view of the acuteness and complexity of the present-day ideological struggle, the June plenum set the task of improving counterpropaganda both inside the country and for a foreign aduience. Party committees and the mass media must continue to deepen the content of this work and make it more up-to-the-minute.

The report devoted an important place to improving the level of party leadership of all spheres of public life and radically improving the style of work in light of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions.

The Central Committee, the speaker said, attaches tremendous significance to the mastery of a Leninist work style by all our cadres. Only by observing a political approach, critically comparing the efforts made with the practical results, and engaging in a constant creative quest is it possible to resolve questions not "bureaucratically," as Lenin put it, but in a statesmanlike way.

The facts indicate that the ability, and sometimes the persistence, to organize matters in practice is not yet in plentiful supply everywhere, by a long way. The fierce enemy of lively thought and lively action was and is formalism, whose manifestations are multifarious. Its essence is incompetence, indifference, and the replacement of a party political approach with a bureaucratic approach, when importance is attached not to getting things done, but to looking good.

Of course, there are no ready-made formulas for combating formalism in every case. However, the party has always had an immutable bolshevik principle: Judge people by their deeds, not their words, and judge work by results, not by "measures" adopted. We will continue to follow this tried and tested principle.

The vast majority of our cadres honestly fulfill their party, official, and professional duty and enjoy well earned respect and prestige among the working people for their selflessness in work, personal modesty, fairness, and attention toward people.

Our party will become still more cohesive and authoritative if we continue to rid ourselves of those who do not value party principles and party honor and get rid of moral degenerates, using the CPSU Rules, the laws, and public opinion to this end.

he mass media have a major role in all the matters we are discussing today. The arty highly values the journalists' work, which requires profound knowledge, creative ntensity, principles, and sometimes boldness. Many constructive, effective items in he press, television, and radio on vital issues of the economy, education, and culture ould be cited. At the same time many publications and programs still suffer from niformity, anonymity, and superficiality. The party counts on a still more significant ontribution from the mass media to the implementation of plans for socioeconomic rogress and for improving communist education.

he CPSU Central Committee values the labor and efforts of our entire ideological orps -- agitators and propagandists, lecturers, public teachers, and cultural nlightement workers. The scientific and artistic intelligentsia do great service n forming a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, a high sense of civic-mindedness, and atriotic pride in the socialist motherland, and in enriching people's lives with new pirtual assets. Our intelligentsia may rest assured that everything significant, onest, and truthful that their talent creates, will be supported by the party and ind a grateful response in the Soviet people's hearts.

e are approaching the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great atriotic War. Each new generation, embarking on life, looks to the sources of that ictory, since civic and political maturity are inseparable from the country's history nd its heroic past. Soviet patriotism was and is one of the greatest spiritual gains f our system. We will preserve and augment this asset with special care and party ttention, since there is no higher feeling than love for the fatherland and loyalty o international duty.

he guarantee of success for all our initiatives, M.S. Gorbachev said in conclusion, s the people's living creativity. We must do substantial work to raise the socialist ociety to a new, higher level and greet the 27th congress of Lenin's party in a itting manner. (The report was heard with great attention and greeted by prolonged pplause).

Zimyanin Address

D101836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Dec 84

Text] CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin spoke at the All-Union cientific Practical Conference on Ideological Work which opened today in Moscow.

Begin Zimyanin recording] Implementation of the June plenum of the CPSU Central ommittee (1983) decisions has had and continues to have a profound influence on all spects of life in Soviet society. After the June plenum, the Central Committee eviewed in detail a range of issues of ideologically ensuring the implementation of ajor tasks in the sphere of the party's domestic and foreign policy and adopted mportant decisions on the reform of general education and vocational schools, on the eadership of the Komsomol, on improving the activity of the mass media and on the reation of a unified system of counterpropaganda. Our propaganda has started to ore actively assist the implementation of the party's economic and social policy, aking a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the economic and defense otential of the homeland; to the strengthening of the ideological, political, and ocial unity of the people; and to the development of fraternal friendship and ooperation of all peoples of the USSR. Ideological work is really becoming the cause f the whole party and each Communist. [end recording]

he speaker went on to stress that the main springboard in the revolutionary trans- orming activity of the party and the people is the economy.

We must concentrate along the decisive directions of the party's socioeconomic policy the explanatory, mobilizing, and organizatinal activity of the entire ideological front, first and foremost written and oral propaganda and agitation; we must give still more active support to the initiatives of front-rank workers and innovators; we must pull up those who are lagging behind and place under unremitting supervision the implementation of socialist pledges; we must do everything to ensure that the plans for the current 5-year period are successfully fulfilled and that favorable prerequisites are created for the forthcoming 12th 5-year period.

We must fully take into account, the speaker continued, how exactness is growing regarding the content and character of our propaganda work under the deteriorating international situation. It is necessary to continually explain to the working people the essence of the Leninist international policy of our party, to educate them in the spirit of class irreconcileability and vigilance towards imperialism. Fulfilling the decisions of the June Central Committee plenum, party committees are completing the creation of a united system of counterpropaganda. The class enemy would like to push us into defensive positions. This cannot be permitted, Comrade Zimyanin stressed. Historical right is on our side. Today we have at our disposal irrefutable historical arguments in favor of socialism. Furthermore, the speaker dwelt on the activity of the mass information and propaganda media.

The party Central Committee, after the June plenum, with the purpose of perfecting the work of the mass information media, adopted a number of important resolutions. The question of improving the content and operative quality of television and radio programs was examined. Comrade Zimyanin stressed that in the ideological, political, and moral upbringing of Soviet people and in their spiritual exaltation, more and more importance is being acquired by socialist culture. He noted the need for further improvement of the work of cultural-educational institutions, clubs, houses of culture, libraries, and development of amateur arts. The speaker dwelt on problems of ideological-moral, physical, and vocational training of young men and women for independent life and labor. The reform of the general education and vocational schools is an inseparable, component part of the perfection of mature socialism. Party committees are obliged to ensure the participation of each production collective in the creation of a modern material-technical base for labor and vocational training of schoolchildren.

In conclusion, Comrade Zimyanin said:

[Begin Zimyanin recording] We have entered a period of direct preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be an historic landmark in the life of the party and people and will work out the strategy of our planned progress. To tirelessly strengthen the unity of the party and people, to direct the huge creative forces contined in the conscience and ideological conviction of the masses to perfection of developed socialist society and to further the growth of the political, economic, and defense might of the great Soviet homeland this, comrades, is our calling and our lofty party duty. [applause] [end recording]

TV Shows Leaders

LD101322 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1130 GMT on 10 December broadcasts a report on the opening the All-Union Scientific Conference on Perfecting Developed Socialism and Party Ideological Work in the Light of Decisions by the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The video footage begins with a long shot of unidentifiable figures mounting the platform as the audience rises and applauds, followed by a medium shot of the leaders standing behind their seats and applauding. As the camera pans from right to left, the following leaders can be seen, from right to left of screen: Ponomarev, Grishin, Zimyanin, Gorbachev, Romanov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kapitonov, Ligachev, and Rusakov. There are three rows of unidentified officials behind them.

While Zimyanin delivers the opening speech, the camera shot shows from left to right of the screen: Dolgikh, Romanov, Gorbachev, Zimyanin speaking, Grishin, and Ponomarev.

As the camera again pans from left to right, Slyunkov is shown seated left of screen to Ryzhkov, who is shown seated left of screen to Rusakov. As the pan shot continues toward screen right, Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is seen seated right of screen to Ponomarev.

The camera then provides a closeup of Gorbachev addressing the conference.

CONSUMERS CONGRESS DELEGATES WELCOME LEADERS

LD111433 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 11 Dec 84

[From the Novosti program]

[Text] The 11th congress of representatives of USSR consumer cooperatives opened today at the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. With prolonged applause, the delegates and guests greeted Comrades Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Kuznetsov, Kapitonov, and Ryzhkov. Also in the Presidium were Comrade Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Central Auditing Commission; Comrades Bodyul and Nuriyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee; managers of ministries and departments; and frontrankers from consumer cooperatives and agriculture.

The congress is being attended by foreign guests, who are representatives of cooperative organizations from 47 countries of the International Cooperative Alliance.

The agenda for the session is endorsed.

Those assembled met the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to the 11th congress of consumer cooperatives with prolonged applause. The text of the greetings was read out by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report from the Tsentrsoyuz board was delivered by its chairman, Comrade Trunov.

DEMICHEV SPEAKS AT CULTURE MINISTRY SEMINAR

LD071731 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1335 GMT 7 Dec 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] An all-union seminar took place in the USSR Ministry of Culture 5-7 December. It discussed the question of intensifying the influence of cultural and educational institutions on the fulfillment of the socialist pledges by labor collectives in honor of the 40th anniversary of victory.

Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, spoke at the seminar.

GRISHIN REPORTS CPSU WORK TO CONSTITUENTS

LD101804 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Today, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the Perovskiy constituency in Moscow held a meeting with his constituents. He told them about the decisions of the CPSU Politburo, Comrade Chernenko's speech, the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, and about measures to develop a mass movement for the rational running of the economy, raising labor productivity, saving labor, material, and financial resources, and improving the quality of output produced.

In characterizing the work of the capital's working people this year, the speaker underlined that the task is to turn the final year of the 5-year plan into a year of shock work, so that those collectives that are lagging behind pull themselves up, those who are coping with the plan catch up with the front-rankers, and those in front do not fall behind.

The electors who spoke at the meeting expressed complete approval of the measures being taken by the party, and its internal and external policy.

VOROTNIKOV LAUDS GEORGIAN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS

PM071200 Tbilisi ZAKYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Nov 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "High Appraisal of Experiments and Their Results. Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov's Visit to Georgia"]

[Text] V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, acquainted himself with the working people's life and the republic's achievements in all spheres of the economy and culture during his 2-day visit to Tbilisi.

The guest viisted the City of Mtskheta, where he toured the monuments of material culture -- the Dzhvari Monastery and the Svetitskhoveli Cathedral. I.N. Tsitsishvili, chief of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers main science and production administration for the preservation and utilization of historical, cultural, and natural monuments, informed him of the work being done in the republic to restore, preserve, and adapt architectural monuments.

In Tserovani, near Mtskheta, where the "Tavtavi" Science and Production Association has been established on the basis of the agricultural scientific research institute, he met the association's collective and selection workers. M.B. Gvindzhiliya, general director of the association, told him about the new high-yield varieties of annual crops, including grain and silage corn, and about other work being done by the selection workers, and showed him some promising varieties.

A positive assessment was made of the activity of the first state committee for agricultural production in the country, which has become the sole master of the land. Acquainting Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov with the committee's activity, its chairman, G.D. Mgeladze described the innovations introduced in the practice of agricultural management, production, and workers' labor remuneration.

he guest showed interest in the information that the basic subdivisions in the manage-ent process are the rayon agro-industrial associations which have jurisdiction over all nterprises involved in producing and processing agricultural output. V.I. Khutsishvili, hairman of the Goriyskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association, spoke of the positive hanges that have occurred in public sector farms as a result of the new subdivisions' ctivity and the experiments in placing agriculture on an industrial footing.

uring his visit to the Georgian SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, the uest saw examples of new equipment developed by our designers, including motor assem-lies [motoblok], tea harvesting machines, cableways, pneumatic transportation systems, nd others.

omrade V.I. Vorotnikov showed interest in the experiments being carried out in all ectors of the republic's national economy to improve management, expand the rights nd duties of local organs of power, introduce the achievements of science and techno-ogy into production, and achieve the best possible combination of the territorial and ectorial interests of all national economic projects in the city, and especially the xperiments currently under way in Poti, in Makharadzevskiy Rayon, and in Tbilisi's avodskiy Rayon.

uring a conversation with E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central ommittee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Commit-ee, Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov highly appraised the economic experiments being implemented n Georgia. It was particularly emphasized that the Georgian SSR's experience in this irection deserves dissemination in other parts of the country.

uring his visit to Tbilisi's Dimitrov Aviation Plant, Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov toured he enterprise's shops and talked with workers and engineering and technical personnel. e expressed satisfaction with the high standards of production, the great concern for mproving the labor and living conditions of workers and employees, and the atmosphere f lofty political and labor enthusiasm generated by the CPSU Central Committee plenum ecisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches.

t the Boris Dzneladze Komsomol Village Comrade V.I. Vorotnikov met participants in the eminar of Soviet and Cuban creative young people.

he guest visited the Georgian State Museum of Art and the republican Academy of ciences Museum of the Friendship of Peoples, toured Tbilisi and the old quarters that re currently being restored, visited cultural institutions, and saw the show "Daisi" t Tbilisi's Z. Paliashvili Academy Opera and Ballet Theater.

uring the sightseeing and visits to enterprises, organizations, and cultural projects, omrade V.I. Vorotnikov was accompanied by Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.D. Gabuniya, .G. Gilashvili, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Kartvelishvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, D.I. Patiashvili, nd O.Ye. Cherkeziya.

RAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

M061037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Second Edition p 2

Yu. Ageshin "Book Review": "Democracy Seen Through the Individual"]

Text] The problems of democracy in the modern world are the very focus of acute deological confrontation. Imperialist propaganda has launched a campaign on an nprecendented scale, aimed at undermining or at least weakening the tremendous magne-ic force of real socialism and misrepresenting the social purpose, tasks, and functions f socialist democracy.

An attempt is thus made to whitewash the antipopular practice of diktat by monopolies and establish in the minds of the working people the false values of the historically doomed bourgeois democracy.

A wide range of the most acute problems of democracy is touched on in the book by V. Guliyev and F. Rudinskiy (Footnote).(V.Ye. Guliyev, F.M. Rudinskiy: "Socialist Democracy and Personal Rights" [Sotsialisticheskaya Demokratiya i Lichnyye Prava], Moscow, Juridical Literature Publishing House, 1984) Revealing the historical advantages of Soviet socialist democracy, the authors demonstrate the significance of the concrete measures carried out by our party to improve all components of the political system and consistently implement the principles of people's power in all spheres of public life, including production. Particular attention is devoted to an analysis of the processes connected with the consolidation of the legal foundations of state and public life, the extension of citizens' personal rights in unity with their constitutional duties, increased publicity in the activity of party and state organs, the development of criticism and self-criticism, and the strengthening of the socialist rule of law, organization, and discipline.

Our democracy is a genuine working democracy. It guarantees the working people's interests in practice, and defends those interests. Socialism guarantees man's true equality, the right to work, health care, and housing; free access to education and culture; and confidence in tomorrow. This is the greatest asset of human civilization, the highest manifestation of social progress at the present day. On the basis of substantial factual material, the authors show convincingly that it is only in the conditions of socialism that the system itself, the way of life, the tenor of life serve to reveal man's creative gifts.

A merit of the book is its scientific, well argued critique of bourgeois democracy. The authors expose the incurable flaws, the unseemly nature of the political reality of present-day imperialism, and the hypocrisy of Western politicians and the apologists of the capitalist system, who disguise the nature of the prevailing system with fine words about freedom, democracy, and humanism.

The book will help the attentive reader to truly perceive the profound ideological crisis and spiritual poverty of modern Sovietologists, who are incapable of interpreting or understanding the great truth of the new era which irreversibly discards the obsolete, socially impoverished values of bourgeois democracy and replaces them with the immeasurably more lofty ideals of socialist people's power.

LEADERS SIGN ROCKET DESIGNER'S OBITUARY

LD111226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Academician Vladimir Nikolayevich Chelomey, the distinguished scholar and designer in the field of rocket technology, member of the CPSU, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, twice a hero of socialist labor, and laureate of Lenin and state prizes of the USSR, died suddenly in his 71st year, on 8 December.

He was a distinguished designer of Soviet rocket technology and aircraft, carried out important scientific work in the field of mechanics, and trained many scientists and engineers working in many institutes and design offices, says the obituary, signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Vladimir Nikolayevich was characterized by tireless energy and indefatigable searching for new solutions, by creative boldness, and by his combining great organizational abilities with an attentive attitude to people.

The radiant memory of the distinguished scientist and designer Vladimir Nikolayevich Chelomey, a faithful son of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people, who gave all his energies to the service of his homeland, will always remain in our hearts, the obituary says.

CENTRAL ORGANS GREET UZBEK COUNTERPARTS

LD071144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a greeting to the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the republic in connection with a noteworthy date, the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and relying on the fraternal assistance of the Russian and other peoples of the country, the greeting says, the working people of the republic have, in a historically short time, traveled the road from feudalism to socialism and have overcome the backwardness of centuries. Fundamental economic, political, and cultural reforms have been carried out. The Uzbek SSR occupies a worthy place in the unified national economic complex.

The achievements of the working people of Uzbekistan are inseparably linked with the activities of the republican party organization, a large and militant detachment of the CPSU. In carrying out the decisions of the 26th party congress, the plenums of the Central Committee and the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the Uzbek Communist Party is persistently organizing and educating the masses in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalsim.

The working class, the collective farm peasanty, and the people's intelligentsia of the republic are working with great enthusiasm on the implementation of the tasks and pledges for the year and the 5-year plan. They are striving to usher in the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that the working people of Uzbekistan will achieve new successes in strengthening the economic and defense might of the homeland and the fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples, in the further perfection of developed socialism in our country.

ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN UZBEKISTAN 24 FEB

GF111151 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Elections will be held in Uzbekistan on Sunday, 24 February 1985, to set up the new structure of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, which is the republic's supreme state organization. Elections will also be held for the local people's deputies. The elections are to be held because of the expiry of the term of office of the deputies. A total of 510 electoral okrugs have been set up for the voting of the electorate in accordance with the number of deputies in our republic. A large number of people over the age of 18 will vote in the elections.

From the point of view of the social structure, the deputies elected in a democratic way to the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet are regarded as the genuine representatives of the people. One example proving this is the fact that half the deputies of the current structure of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet are workers and farmers. The rest of the deputies are civil servants, teachers, writers, doctors, scientists, and actives of communal organizations.

RIVERS PROJECT DEFENDED AGAINST FOREIGN CRITICS

PM100737 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 2 Dec 84 p 12

[Lev Voskresenskiy article: "Land Reclamation and Ecology -- The Degree of Risk" -- capitalized words printed in boldface in original]

[Text] The programme for land reclamation in the USSR to be carried out from 1986-2000 has aroused lively comment in the world press. These comments, of course, vary enormously. Some warrant examination.

Unless you want your nights to be tormented by nightmares, you should on no account read, before dropping off to sleep, the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY (AFP) reports from Moscow. This is what AFP correspondent Pierre Bocev told his readers on the day that the announcement on the CPSU Central Committee Plenary Meeting, which was devoted to discussion of the land reclamation programme, was published in the Soviet press. Referring to opinions voiced by foreign diplomats, he declared that instead of better labour organization, the USSR is putting the accent on new capital investment and giant development programmes.

Frankly, this is a rather hasty conclusion, In reality things are the other way round. I'll repeat very briefly what I have already had occasion to write in a recent MN issue: even though the technical equipment of agriculture (including land reclamation work) has not as yet reached optimum level, in view of the present-day availability of capital per worker, we have already seen an immense growth in the importance of NON-INVESTMENT factors of intensification of production. Generally speaking, this was emphasized even in the title of the document published after the Plenary Meeting: "On the Long-Term Programme for the Reclamation of Lands and the Raising of the Effectiveness of the Use of Reclaimed Lands with the Aim of Securing a Stable Increase in the Country's Food Fund". The operable words are EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE. Analysis of the documents and of the USSR Food Programme for the 80s shows that the accent is precisely on better organization of work and on increasing returns from already accumulated capability. Plans for irrigating and draining new areas of land in 1986-2000 are not based on maximum scales. They provide for the allocation of additional means for improving the technical state of already existing irrigation systems (over 5.5 out of 19 million hectares, i.e., over more than a quarter of all irrigated land in the USSR in 1986-1990). In other words, AFP was too hasty (and let it be noted not for the first time either) and, of course, made a mistake. Even though hastiness is unpardonable, it is, at least, easily explained -- after all, haste is haste. But then comes Pierre Bocev's report sent in the very next day. Not only did an extra day of thought fail to make the picture clearer, on the contrary, it resulted in the addition of a lavish coat of black paint.

"Western experts in Moscow are of the opinion that the ambitious project to double the area of reclaimed land in the USSR before the year 2000, so as to reduce agriculture's vulnerability to the whims of the weather, runs the risk of grave ecological consequences. This project, and it is not a new one, provides for changing the flow of the Siberian rivers Ob and Irtysh -- diverting them towards the European USSR and Soviet Central Asia. Western experts unanimously express their doubts as to the feasibility of the project."

If the "Western experts" did express doubts on this score to the AFP Moscow correspondent, then they were perfectly right. But one does not have to be an expert to realize the unfeasibility of the plan as it is described by AFP. If one takes a geography textbook for the primary school, one can easily see that it is much harder to rechannel the great Siberian rivers Ob and Irtysh over the Ural Mountains to the European USSR than to rechannel the Seine so that it flows through Moscow, say, rather than Paris.

But to come down to brass tacks: as there are no such ambitious projects there is no cause to worry our heads over them. All rivers will continue to flow along their natural beds.

Let us sort things out calmly and without undue haste: what, then, will happen to the rivers when the land reclamation programme is being implemented, what are the exact projects planned, and what ecological results may be expected in this connection?

Let's start with briefly setting out the well-known facts about which both the Soviet and foreign press have written in considerable detail and more than once.

FACT ONE. Over 60 percent of arable and some 70 percent of all agricultural land in the USSR is located in zones with inadequate natural moistening. Therefore, we cannot do without artificial irrigation, and for that, naturally, water is necessary. Water, by the way, is not only needed by the farmer, there is a growing demand for it in cities, too.

FACT TWO. The USSR is rich in water resources, but unfortunately, they are very unevenly distributed. The average annual river flow totals 4,700 cu km, but only 750 cu km of this figure (or 16 percent) falls in areas where 85 percent of the population lives and over 80 percent of all industrial and agricultural goods are produced.

FACT THREE. Today an increasingly intensive and varied use is made of water. More water is utilized for economic and domestic purposes in the cities and for industrial needs (for example, 2,500 tons of water is needed to produce a ton of rubber, and 5,000 tons to produce a ton of copper). As much as 45 percent of total water consumption goes on irrigation. And demand for water, far from decreasing, is growing all the time.

Many countries today suffer from a "water crisis" (the USA, Japan, Brazil, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, West Germany, etc.), even though only some one hundred years ago they had no such problem. Each country seeks for its own way out of the situation in accordance with its possibilities and resources. As for the USSR, the situation is getting graver with each passing year, especially in the densely-populated European south, in Kazakhstan, and, of course, in Central Asia, where the development of civilization has been dependent on water from time immemorial.

All solutions to the problem, corresponding to the present level of Soviet science and engineering, have been thoroughly considered in the USSR. The potential for desalination, for wider use of subterranean sources, for improvement of existing irrigation systems and of the entire land reclamation effort has been worked out. The fulfillment of such measures will help save some resources -- today and in the future. However, these half-measures, which, by the way, cost a lot, cannot solve the problem in full.

ACCORDING TO THE VAST MAJORITY OF SCIENTISTS AND EXPERTS, THE ONLY WAY TO COMPENSATE FOR THE SCARCITY OF WATER IN THE SOUTH IS TO REDISTRIBUTE THE COUNTRY'S WATER RESOURCES, I.E., BY TAKING AWAY PART OF THE FLOW OF THE NORTHERN AND SIBERIAN RIVERS TO BE USED IN THE SOUTH I want to stress that what is involved is not a sensational "about-face of the rivers," not "diverting water from one part of the world to the other," but taking away PART of the flow, and I may add, a RELATIVELY SMALL PART.

How does this look in the specific plans of Soviet land reclaimers for 1986-2000?

1. Over these years it is planned to complete construction work on projects of the first stage of the transfer of 5.8 cu km of water from the river Sukkona (a tributary of the northern Dvina, which falls into the White Sea) and from three lakes (Lacha, Vozhe and Kubeno) -- less than a tenth of their resources -- to the Volga basin.

2. A part of the Volga flow will be transferred, by transit, so to speak, to support the Don, Kuban and Terek rivers. This will make it possible to expand irrigated land areas in the Volga regions and in the Northern Caucasus, without causing additional damage to the Azov and Caspian Seas, which are already becoming shallower, arousing great alarm.

3. It is planned, in the same period, to start building the water-conservation complex of the Danube-Dnieper Canal.

4. Projects will be built to transfer water from the Ob to the Karasuk River and Lake Chaniy in the Novosibirsk Region. In terms of Siberian scales, this is a comparatively small distance -- a matter of a few hundred kilometres.

5. By the end of the century DESIGNS SHOULD BE COMPLETED for the Siberia-Central Asia Canal, through which approximately 27 cu km of water or a fifteenth part of the flow of the Ob-Irtysh basin (400 cu km a year) is to be transferred southwards.

As we see, real plans for the redistribution of water resources in the USSR, calculated to the end of the century, differ a lot from the apocalyptic vision that is obtained from reading reports penned by some overhasty journalists. In real life everything is much simpler and more concrete.

Can these plans be called "gigantic"? If we take into account the volume of work to be done and, what is no less important, the cost of this work, then, quite possibly they can. But if we compare them with our economy's present-day and future demands for water, then, evidently, it would be more reasonable to describe them as representing a minimum of what is needed. And this is not being "ambitious", these are measures we are forced to take.

The same need forces Western scientists to elaborate such projects as, say, the use of Arctic or Antarctic ice to supply water to Brazil, North America and Africa. A middle-sized iceberg consists of hundreds of millions of tons of water. To haul such a hunk of ice to the shores of California, for instance, is also a complicated and costly affair. And quite apart from anything else - the Antarctic will be the poorer, will it not?

However, let's not throw stones at those who, in trying to perform a task, not limiting themselves to good intentions, are prepared, while performing it, to take upon themselves responsibility for the possible risks involved.

But, naturally, a scrupulous account has to be taken of the degree of risk involved.

I discussed this on more than one occasion with someone who is a leading authority in the field. Polad Polad-Zade, First Deputy Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the USSR, is a highly experienced land reclaimer and organizer of water conservation construction, and a broad-minded and knowledgeable man. He also heads the research-technical commission on the territorial redistribution of water resources of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Carefully weighing his words, he says quite confidently: "The volume of labour and capital involved in diverting part of the flow of the northern and then the Siberian rivers southwards cannot be over-estimated. But still it is not possible to postpone the work any longer."

The problem of redistribution of water resources is being studied, as before, comprehensively. More than 150 research and design institutes are involved. Experts have to go into literally every aspect of the socio-economic, natural-climatic and sanitary-epidemiological conditions attaching to, as well as the consequences of, the transfer of water. The comments and wishes expressed by ecologists, geographers, economists, workers in industry and transport, public personalities and statesmen are taken into account when R&D work is being done, matters agreed and assessments made. Leading scientists and experts are invited to review state projects. The results of survey work, as well as the detail technical design, will be submitted for broadscale discussion by experts.

"Comprehensive forecasting," says Polad-Zade, "gives scientists grounds to declare in particular that THERE ARE NO THREATS OF CLIMATIC CHANGES ON A GLOBAL SCALE INVOLVED and that IT IS POSSIBLE TO REDUCE TO A MINIMUM OR EVEN TO REMOVE ALL UNFAVOURABLE INFLUENCES ON NATURE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, IN AREAS WHERE WATER WILL BE TAKEN AWAY."

Let us, however, remain realists. The road to universal welfare is difficult and thorny and it is hardly possible to cover it without certain losses. Mankind has already rejected the concept of a "struggle against nature", realizing the need for an alliance with it. But still it is an alliance of a rider and a horse. When all is said and done we take into account, first of all, the needs of man and not of nature when building canals or draining overmoist land. The population is becoming larger and larger but less and less people are becoming involved in agriculture. The demand for daily bread, for cotton, woollen, silk fabrics and footwear from real leather, however, is not diminishing but growing. We could, of course, leave nature out of it, in a manner of speaking, but indulging in wellmeaning discourses on ecological balance -- the importance of which is clear to everybody -- alone will not feed and clothe people. Manna will not fall from the heavens of its own accord, so there cannot be idle hands.

Let me give an example from a related field. Even without referring to the opinion of diplomats on lofty matters (like Pierre Bocev from the AFP), it has to be said that, for example, cow manure interacts better with the soil than herbicides and defoliants do.

And is it possible to make do without herbicides? I recently put this question to I. Storchak, a hereditary farmer, a well-known soya grower, an elderly person, very industrious and wise.

"Of course it is", he said. "Our grandfathers and great-grandfathers managed without them."

"What would happen in such an event?"

"If there were no herbicides, we'd have to seed soya manually. This would mean that three people would be needed to work a hectare of land. The three of them could garner two tons of soya beans at the most. Using modern methods (machines, fertilizers, herbicides), my teammate and I work 120 tons, which means -- two people can work and harvest 204 tons. Quite some difference, don't you think?"

Therefore, to date -- until something better is invented -- we cannot, alas, do without herbicides.

The same goes for any technical innovation in the present economy, including the redistribution of water resources.

Land reclamation also has losses. Every loss demands, later on, additional spending to rectify the situation.

There are examples from different countries, including the most industrialized ones. It is sufficient to recollect that to begin with, irrigation in the USA had caused the so-called secondary salinization of the soil, which resulted in huge areas of agricultural land becoming infertile. The desalinization of this land required colossal spending which had not been thought of beforehand.

In short, mankind, while improving the land for the sake of its most urgent needs, has gained quite a lot of know-how and sometimes -- bitter know-how.

The experience of the past tells us that it is necessary to take risks. There is an old Russian saying that is quite appropriate here: "If you're afraid of the wolves, don't walk in the woods." Mistakes have been made and no one can guarantee that new ones won't be made. More than that, we have to be reconciled to some inevitable losses. The matter is not to inflict upon nature irreplaceable, irreversible damage, which is unjustified even by the most urgent need. This is, probably, the responsibility of the people of the 20th century before their descendants.

COMMISSION VIEWS LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION MEASURES

LD102304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] At the regular session today of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex, reports were heard from Comrades Yermin and Kuppayev, chairmen of the respective RSFSR and Kazakh SSR Councils of Ministers Presidiums Commissions on the Agro-Industrial Complex; and from Comrade (Popov), chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on the Agro-Industrial Complex, on the measures being implemented for overwintering cattle in an organized manner, and for ensuring fulfillment of plans for livestock produce production and procurement.

As was shown by the discussion, despite the unfavorable weather conditions in certain areas, the agro-industrial associations have found opportunities for maximum accumulation of all types of feed and for the timely transfer of livestock to stalls. This has made it possible for many farms to fulfill the annual plans for sales to the state of livestocks, poultry, milk, and eggs ahead of schedule.

It was also noted that a fall in animal productivity has been permitted on individual collective and state farms in the republics as has nonrational utilization of feed resources. Instructions were given for the adoption of additional measures to ensure overwintering of cattle in an organized manner and for special attention to be paid to the fulfillment of production and procurement plans for meat, milk, and other produce.

Measures for increasing the efficiency of irrigated and drained land in 1985, prepared by the USSR Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservancy and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture jointly with the councils of ministers of union republics, were examined by the commission.

TASS REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, PLANS

LD071513 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 7 Dec 84

["Soviet Agriculture in 1984" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 7 TASS -- Soviet farmers are accustomed to droughts but the weather anomaly hitting the country's agriculture lately has been worse than any similar adversity in its history. Of past six years (1979-84), five were lean, and the other one, 1983, though more favourable than the rest, still was far from the best farmers can hope for. The drought this year was especially fierce, resulting in a significant yield shortage in cropping. In pre-revolutionary Russia, this would have inevitably spelled a catastrophe, with famine, epidemics and the death of a great many people. Nothing of the kind, however, can happen at present as the socialist system of agriculture, government aid to farmers, and scientific and technological advances make it possible to overcome the consequences of the drought.

Despite the exceptionally adverse weather conditions this year, Soviet agriculture continued to develop steadily. Total farming output in 1983 and 1984 will, according to preliminary estimates, be some 20 billion roubles up on the 1981-82 aggregate. The increment, although smaller than planned, is not so bad, considering the extreme weather conditions. The progress made in livestock farming is especially noticeable, with meat, milk and egg production registering stable growth for the past 23 months on end.

In the USSR, considering its conditions, guaranteed harvests can be grown only on ameliorated lands. The CPSU Central Committee at its last plenary meeting in October 1984 worked out a long-term program for land improvement, which covers a period till the year 2000. The program goes into effect in 1985, with more than eleven billion roubles earmarked for all kinds of land improvement work. This is a big sum even for such a vast country as the USSR.

All in all, some 57 billion roubles in capital investments are to be set aside to develop the agro-industrial sector in 1985, with 43 billion roubles out of this total to go to agriculture proper.

Like before, main attention is paid to increasing grain production. It is planned, in particular, to gather an extra 16 to 18 million tons of grain thanks to a wider application of intensive methods for growing wheat on an industrial basis. It is also envisaged to increase the production and purchases of fruits, vegetables, grapes, and other crops.

The problem of increasing food stocks in the USSR is being tackled, while the prices of foodstuffs remain stable. The prices of bread, groats, main varieties of fish, and many other foodstuffs, for instance, have stayed unchanged for almost 30 years. The prices of meat and milk have not been raised since 1962. All this requires huge government subsidies, which already exceed 40 billion roubles.

When buying, say, beef, Soviet people pay just 40 percent of its net cost: The rest 60 percent [as received] are covered by subsidies.

It is difficult, very difficult to keep prices stable. But in the USSR the effort is consciously sustained to allow a steady growth of the people's living standards.

In 1985, for instance, it is planned to increase the real per capita incomes of the Soviet people by 3.3 percent and the growth is to be due both to pay rises and higher spending to improve medical services, build more housing and step up the output of consumer goods, and, of course, to price stability.

TV REPORTS LAUNCH PREPARATIONS FOR 'VEGA' PROBES

LD072352 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 7 December, during the Vremya newscast, carries a 4-minute report by S. Slipchenko from the Baykonur Cosmodrome. He says there are 8 days to go before the launch of the first interplanetary station under the Vega program. The report shows how the descent modules which are to land on Venus and the stations which are to rendezvous with Halley's Comet looked a little over a month ago. Now the descent and flyby modules have been joined and given a protective covering.

Slipchenko says the stations will hit the comet cloud at around 80 km per second, and this has necessitated the construction of a special multilayer protective coating of pliant aluminum. Space particles penetrate the first layer and as they burn through they knock out the plasma from the metal, so to speak, and are vaporized. Slipchenko says other layers protect the scientific instruments. Electro-vacuum heat insulation will protect the equipment from heat radiation during the flight both to Venus and Halley's Comet. The job of wrapping the probes in the special cladding is so meticulous that women are better at it than men, he says. V.M. Kovtunenko, chief of the Vega project, says that applying the protective covering is a responsible job.

KOLA ATOMIC STATION ATTAINS DESIGN CAPACITY

LD100023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Dec 84

[Text] For the first time in Soviet atomic construction practice, the fourth power set of the Kola Atomic Power Station has attained design capacity virtually simultaneously with the signing of the acceptance certificate for putting it into operation. The use of the latest achievements of science and practical work, and -- no less important -- skillful cooperation with allied workers are the components of the collective's success. The set has been handed over for use with an excellent quality level.

BRIEFS

ZAPOROZHYE NUCLEAR REACTOR COMMISSIONED -- Today the test operation of the turbine of the first unit of the Zaporozhye atomic power station will be commissioned. This successfully completes an important stage in the construction and utilization of the country's first unified power installation working in a serially built nuclear reactor. The final checks on the readiness of the equipment are in progress, after which the power unit with a capacity of 1,000,000 kilowatts will be connected into the unified power grid of the country. [text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 8 Dec 84 LD]